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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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U. S. Prepares Census Of Defense Manpower; 10,000 Strikers Return

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 31, 1939

War Department Maps Defense Census

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government is taking steps to find out how many trained workers would be available to meet the needs of industry and the armed forces in event this country became involved in war.

Officials said that at the request of the War Department, 1940 census-takers would ask workers not only what kind of work they were doing currently, but what they usually did. This would give the best possible idea of manpower available in different occupations, they said, because unemployment during and since the depression had caused many workers to leave their customary lines of work.

Canadian Strike Ends, Another Starts

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia (CP)—Some 10,000 striking workers returned today to mines and plants of Dominion Steel & Coal Company, but just across the Sydney Harbor another 700 men went on strike to protest against suspension of five workers by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company.

Navy Awards Contract for Alaska Bases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy today awarded a contract estimated at $12,739,000 for the construction of air bases at Kodiak Island and Sitka, Alaska.

Construction of the air bases is part of the Government's program for strengthening national defense. Officials say that planes operating from the Alaskan points would detect and ward off any advance upon the United States via the Alaskan Peninsula.

Moose Advocate Larger Age Pensions

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Larger old-age pensions and unemployment compensation were advocated today by the Loyal Order of Moose, which is holding its fifty-first annual convention here.

After removing the word "dictator" from its rituals and titles, the organization elected Fred W. Zabel of Aurora, Ill., Supreme Governor. The title replaced "dictator." Mr. Zabel succeeds Justice Roy H. Williams of the Ohio Supreme Court. As his first official act, Mr. Zabel announced appointment of Senator M. M. Neely of West Virginia as Chief Justice of the Supreme Forum.

Egypt Hides Jewels of Tut-Ankh-Amen

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—The sarcophagus of King Tut-Ankh-Amen and the jewels and furniture found in his tombs were taken from Egypt's National Museum today, packed in 40 cases, and hidden in bomb-proof cellars 30 feet underground to protect them from possible wartime destruction.

U. S. Employment Drops in July

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported today national unemployment increased from 9,528,000 in June to 9,860,000 in July, a jump of 3.5 per cent.

In July, 1938, the Board said, there were 10,894,000 unemployed. Total employment dropped from 45,052,000 in June to 44,774,000 last month.

Albany Milk Price Rises Cent a Quart

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Albany distributors announced today a one-cent-a-quart increase in milk prices, effective Sept. 1. The boost will make certified milk 19 cents a quart, Grade A 16 cents, and Grade B 13 cents.

French Delay Commissioning of Liner

BORDEAUX, France (AP)—Commissioning of the new luxury liner Pasteur by President Lebrun, scheduled here for Sept. 9, has been postponed indefinitely because of the international situation, an official announcement said. The 30,000-ton liner was built for the South American service.

Europe Strives for Peace—and Mobilizes

Developments in the European situation today included:

London—A firm reply to Germany—in effect a demand that the Polish issue be settled before other questions are considered—was accompanied by sweeping naval and reserve mobilization moves and partial evacuations.

Paris—French sources believe an attempt by Reichsführer Hitler to bluff a swift "Berchtesgaden ultimatum" with Poland failed in the face of the peace-front's firmness.

Rome—King Victor Emmanuel makes a noncommittal reply to President Roosevelt's peace messages.

Berlin—An inner cabinet war council is named putting the Reich on a virtual war basis; noncommittal but "pleased" responses are given to the Belgian-Netherlands mediation offer

French Metal Workers Quit Communist Party

PARIS (AP)—The Metal Workers Union of more than 500,000 members severed connections with the French Communist Party today. The Union took the step by condemning the German-Soviet nonaggression pact as "contrary to peace."

Stagehands Threaten Strike If Miss Tucker Loses Part

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Groundwork for the approaching theatrical season in Broadway came to a full stop here today following announcement by George E. Browne, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Stagehands' Union, that they would go on strike Sept. 5, closing 11 New York theaters, in the event Miss Sophie Tucker, President of the American Federation of Actors, under suspension by Actors Equity, was barred from the cast of "Leave It to Me!" scheduled to reopen here Sept. 4.

The threatened strike grows out of the jurisdictional war between the Stagehands' Union and the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, parent of the actors' unions and affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. The "4 A's," it will be recalled, revoked the charter of Miss Tucker's union on the charge of mismanagement, whereupon the Stagehands' Union adopted the American Federation of Actors by giving it a new charter. This raised a dispute which was taken to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, but no settlement was effected.

The "4 A's" are standing solidly back of Actors Equity against Miss Tucker and declared all its affiliates would walk out if the stagehands strike because the producer of "Leave It to Me!" puts a substitute on for Miss Tucker, as he has announced he would do.

A Broadway theater strike would throw approximately 3,000 actors, stagehands, musicians, wardrobe women, press agents, company managers, ticket office treasurers, and others out of work and would mean a financial loss of about $150,000 a week to the 11 producers now having plays and musical comedies on here.

Miss Tucker said she would see the fight through to a finish and would not retire from the cast of "Leave It to Me!" but would be at the theater Monday morning for a final rehearsal and ready to work at the opening performance Monday night.

Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Aug. 31, 1939

Rediscovering America	3
Wonders of Research	3
The Young Folks' Page	6
The Home Forum	7
Faith [With German Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Connecticut Letter	10
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater News	10
Sports Pages	11-12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18

Film Men Face Series of Suits On U.S.Charges

Most serious is one for contempt against 13 of leading companies in antitrust drive.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Criminal contempt proceedings are being instituted on the west coast against 13 motion picture companies as a further extension of the antitrust drive of the Justice Department. The new suit charges violation of a consent decree entered into nine years ago, and involves among the defendants four Fox corporations as well as Loew's, Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer, Paramount, RKO, Universal, Warner Brothers, Vitagraph, and United Artists.

The 1930 suit charged that the major distributors were giving preference to the Fox organization over independents in exhibition of films in towns and cities within the Los Angeles exchange territory. A consent decree was entered in 1930 enjoining the continuance of this "conspiracy."

A recent extensive investigation has disclosed "considerable evidence," Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Section, says, that substantially the same conditions, previously enjoined, now continue. It is charged that such practices have resulted in the "monopolization" by Fox theaters of first-run and other early-run pictures in virtually every desirable location in southern California.

"These proceedings," said Mr. Arnold, "are brought in accordance with the announced policy of this Department vigorously to enforce decrees entered in antitrust proceedings, whether entered by consent or after litigation."

To date, the Antitrust Division and other Government divisions have brought the following actions against the motion picture industry, in addition to the one cited above:

An antitrust suit against all major companies begun a year ago in New York.

Separate antitrust actions against regional picture "chains" in western New York, Tennessee and the Southwest.

An inquiry into income tax reports of several film executives.

An inquiry into alleged labor racketeering in Hollywood.

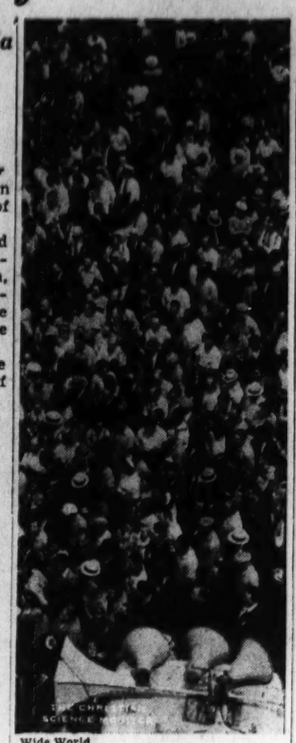
Speaking of the new suit, Mr. Arnold charged that substantially the same practices as those enjoined in 1930 are now being followed.

The White War of Words

© International

PRESS

LONDON (AP)—The British Foreign Office has made a "most solemn appeal" to all newspapers and news agencies to refrain from printing "rumors which are not substantiated in official quarters."



Wide World

RADIO

BERLIN (AP)—Each German news broadcast, with its reports of Polish "chauvinism" and alleged atrocities "against German nationals" begins and ends with a stirring martial tune called "The March of the Germans in Poland."

Barrage of Propaganda Hits Nations—Reich Spots Atrocity.

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The guns, so far, are silent in Europe, but a devastating war of words is in progress.

The nations are being treated to a shattering barrage of propaganda, relayed from radio, screen, press, and official communiqué, intended to swing the moral balance to one side or the other in the dominating dispute.

Three main angles of attack are disclosed in this white war of words:

1. All the heavy artillery of the German propaganda machine under Dr. Joseph Goebbels is raking the opposing front with stories of alleged barbarous treatment of Germans in Poland and reports of numerous disorderly incidents on the border—described by Herr Hitler in his recent letter to Premier Daladier of France as "the Macedonian conditions on our Eastern Frontier."

2. The Polish counter-attack, denies all German stories of atrocities, charging the German airmen with violating the Polish frontier and alleging other provocative and disorderly acts by German soldiers.

3. The long-range Grosse Berthas of the short-wave radio systems from the democratic powers, United States included, are steadily firing their peace propaganda—such as the text of President Roosevelt's peace plea to the King of Italy—into

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Education on Moral Aspects Of Public Affairs Advocated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 31—More extensive adult education in the moral aspects of public affairs should be provided by the churches through study groups, the religious press, and other means, the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, of New York, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, told the biennial Williamstown Institute of Human Relations here today.

His plea for an extension of the church's influence in politics bulwarked similar appeals made today and yesterday by a college president, an assistant attorney general of the United States, two editors, a novelist, and several clergymen for an end to the isolationism of the church from collective affairs.

While favoring, like the others, a continued separation of church and state, Dr. Cavert offered a program under the heading, "Methods of Translating Moral Teaching Into Legislation," which he said would not lessen this traditional separation.

Appeals to the church to take a strong position in defense of civil liberties were made last night by Assistant Attorney General Samuel O. Clark, Jr., of Washington; Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, and Miss Fannie Hurst, novelist. Earlier in the day, the freedom of the press had been debated in a special forum by Arthur T. Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher, and Miss Frieda Kirchwey, editor of the Nation, New York.

This morning, the Rev. Dr. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., head of the department of geology at Weston College, Weston, Mass., and former President of Canisius Col-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Army Woefully Lacks Essentials, Lodge Declares

At a time when affairs in Europe obligate America to be strongly fortified that it may remain independent and at peace, the United States is "woefully lacking in many of the essentials that go to make up a well-rounded Army," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts told the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Boston late this afternoon.

Senator Lodge, in a prepared address, advised the Fortieth National Encampment he knew whereof he spoke, having recently returned from the extensive peacetime Army and National Guard maneuvers at Plattsburg, N. Y. His remarks echoed recent published criticisms of deficiencies in Army training revealed by the Plattsburg games.

Points Emphasized

The digest of Senator Lodge's criticism of the military preparedness of the United States, excluding the naval, was as follows:

"We lack the necessary signal, engineer, medical, and other corps and army elements which are essential to the effective operation of the larger units of the army.

"We are unable today to put an effective and complete fighting force of 100,000 trained regulars into the field who are organized and ready for immediate combat as a fighting team.

"In the mechanization of the army we are surpassed in quantity by every first-class European power.

"In the grand total of officers and men we are somewhere between fifteenth and twentieth among the armies of the world.

"The national defense act of 1920 set a figure of 260,000 men as a reasonable size for the regular army during peacetime, and this figure did not give to either aviation or to mechanization the place which today we see is clearly their due. We are still far short of this goal."

Isolation Plea

Other parts of Senator Lodge's speech, radiocast, were devoted to a plea for isolation. While Americans approved sentiments for peace expressed by President Roosevelt, "we must look beyond the crisis and concern ourselves with the future," declared Mr. Lodge.

Warning that another World War would "decisively stifle" democracy in the United States, the Senator made a plea for "George Washington's concept of an America at peace." Said Mr. Lodge:

"Before we embrace a foreign ideal, let us achieve our own. . . . Let us, as George Washington said, "establish a national character."

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Intimate Message from Washington

The Trumpeter Swan Is Saved and May This Bit of Welcome News Still the Shrill Trumpetings of Near-War News

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

What we should like to write about in this column today is trumpeter swans. There is a very inviting looking hand-out on our desk from the Biological Survey entitled "Trumpeter Swan Inventory: Reports 200 Birds in United States." If we were going to make an inventory of anything, we think we should prefer to make it of trumpeter swans. It would be so much more entertaining than an inventory of gadgets or, let us say, guns, armaments and airplanes.

We have a real purpose in raising this trumpeter swan issue. We have the feeling that the American public is getting too much war news and not enough swan news, at the present time. We say the "American" public advisedly. The European public, being that much nearer to the crisis, has already put its protective mental mechanism into effect. At least that seems to be the story told between-the-lines by recent feature articles from abroad describing everyday life in Europe. Perhaps there is a lesson in it for our own public.

For a month or so nearly every European correspondent or caption composer has sent back to the United States articles stressing the apparent unconcern of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Poles and the like in moving about their daily rounds "apparently oblivious to the war preparations going on about them." Frequently the reaction of visiting Americans has been that these populations must have "nerves of steel." It is pointed out that the Englishman, let us say, is more interested in cricket or tennis than in the latest threat of aerial annihilation. Similar reports come from other countries.

But is it the European public or the reporter, in such instances, who is really naive? Under the threat of war the average person after awhile exhausts his capacity for emotion and seeks relief in humdrum, everyday things.

Enough Is Too Much

That situation apparently has long since been reached in Europe, and now here in America also a reaction seems to be setting in. The man-in-the-street is beginning to let the headlines tell him the war story for a few days, until a more positive development occurs. Meanwhile he may turn back to the baseball scores or perhaps trumpeter swans to find the relief that he fails to get on the front pages.

This week in Washington, a newspaper "extra" was widely called one night which brought anxious householders running to the doors. The "extra," it turned out, was about some minor event which carried little importance in the general crisis news. Purchasers almost uniformly (in this observer's experience) threw the papers away in disgust, turned on the radio to find if war really had occurred, discovered it hadn't, and went to bed probably with mixed emotions about modern journalism. It seems almost a criminal thing under the circumstances to excerbate already excited feelings by false alarms.

The radio has been performing a magnificent job in this crisis (as, of course, so has the newspaper also!—we do not mean to carp or criticize). But one of the big chains introduced an innovation the other night which again set us wondering. The announcer told listeners to go to bed and leave their radios on. And he promised, if any real crisis developed in the night, that he would ring a gong, calculated to upset the soundest sleeper, prior to disclosing the information.

We wonder how many people accepted the broadcaster's proposal. We do not mean to be callous to world-shaking events, but speaking only for ourselves, we prefer sleep. Besides, think of the electric bill! In the larger sense, the United States is, in its way, also involved today in what is called the "war of nerves." It does not imply any less interest or depth of emotion to face the present crisis calmly, to go about one's daily round, and do one's task, to avoid hysterics and to find relaxation, perhaps, in box scores and the fashion notes, as well as the growling headlines on Page 1.

Back to the Swans

And so we come back to what we started with, those trumpeter swans. How interesting they are! What a relief to be making their inventory instead of making bullets, or even speeches. There is room for them in a sane man's interest these days (or their various equivalents). Did you know that this, the largest American waterfowl, is holding its own, and "is not nearly so likely to be wiped out as it was 25 years ago"?

Yes—of the 199 trumpeters recently observed in the annual survey, 123 were adults and 76 cygnets while there were only 148 trumpeters in August last year. Trumpeter swans, we hope, like the ideals of democracy and good faith in international relations, will flourish and multiply.

The trumpeter, we learn, faced extinction a short time ago through the cruel inroads of commerce—in fact, as the Government report puts it, with such poignant and unconscious irony, it was "depleted by the advance of civilization" till it was actually supposed to be extinct.

Now civilization has stopped advancing for a while, we are glad to say, and the kindly forces of mother nature are repairing man's ravages.

Well, here we are back again, drawing subtle symbolism, in spite of ourselves, between trumpeter swans and mankind's hopes. But anyway, the swans are a relief, and we prefer not to be awakened by the clang of a radio or the false cry of an "extra" for a few days when—on the whole—the inventory of peace hopes seems to be picking up like that of the swans. **Richard Lee Strout**

Fair Loses Rumanian Dishes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Repercussions from Europe's present crisis were felt today at the New York World's Fair with the announcement that the Rumanian restaurant was closing following an order from the Rumanian Government that its 38 native employees return home at once.

Andrei Popovici, Consul General and Rumania's fair representative, said the order did not mean his country feared involvement in the event of war, but that it was worried lest hostilities strand the 38 employees on this side of the Atlantic. He assured questioners, however, that the other Rumanian exhibits, which also have proved highly popular, would remain open.

It was also announced that 114 Americans workers would lose their jobs, since the latter depended upon work done by the Rumanians.

Settle With Poles, Other Issues Next, British Tell Hitler

Reply of Italian King to Roosevelt omits open commitment on peace call.

Hitler, it is reported, wants free hand on agenda of consultation with the Poles.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 — A friendly and noncommittal reply from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to last week's message from President Roosevelt neither encouraged the desire nourished here that Italy might be split away from the Axis, nor—perhaps more significantly—did it discourage the President's efforts along this line.

Studied against the background of the latest news developments in Italy, in Turkey and Syria, the message offered no reason to alter the dominant opinion here that Italy is finding itself in an exceedingly uncomfortable position, and is seeking with dubious success to play both sides in the balance of powers against each other.

The Italian King's answer to the Roosevelt message of Aug. 24—which had asked the King to sponsor a peace proposal along the lines of the President's April 14 message calling for guarantees of the independence of all small states in danger of aggression—was as follows:

"I am grateful to you for your interest. I have immediately transmitted your message to my Government. As is known to all, there has been done and is being done by us whatever is possible to bring about a peace with justice."

Mediterranean Perspective

Following are the surrounding Mediterranean developments which enabled the State Department to examine the King's message in perspective:

1. An obviously inspired editorial in the authoritative Popolo d'Italia and reprinted by Italian newspapers generally last night, spoke chiefly of treaty revision as part of a general settlement, of Italy's aims therein, and ended as follows: "One thing is certain. Il Duce is working without a minute's rest to cure Europe (a reference to a basic settlement) and therefore he is working for peace."

2. The consensus of dispatches received here from Rome indicated that no bridges were being burned in any particular direction; and that Italy is not committing itself to action in any one direction.

3. Dispatches from Istanbul indicated that Turkey had not been weakened in its allegiance to the British-French alliance system despite the activities there of Germany's Franz von Papen and despite the new and unsettling German-Soviet treaty. Significantly, the Turkish press warily discussed the idea of Italy remaining neutral in the event of war by direct arrangement with Germany, and implied that Turkey would not be deceived by any apparent friendliness in a neutrality of that character.

4. France's redoubtable Gen. Maxime Weygand arrived in French Syria by sudden flight from Paris, where he has been in steady consultation with Premier Daladier, Foreign Minister Bonnet, and Chief-of-Staff General Gamelin. It was widely presumed that General Weygand would take supreme command of the allied British-French-Turkish forces in the Near East should war break out.

Italy in Tight Place

Totaled, these factors are interpreted as disclosing Italy to be in a tight squeeze and fully aware of it—showing no enthusiasm for keeping pace with the almost total mobilizations on all sides, and faced both with a determination and an enlarging ability of France and Britain to seize full control of the Mediterranean in the event of war. General Weygand could then proceed to testing the practicability of a joint advance against Germany through Central Europe.

The Italian King's message leaves the way open for Premier Mussolini to take up the Roosevelt initiative, should he wish to do so. At the same time, President Roosevelt is in a position to follow up his advances to Italy, should he wish to do so, or should future events make such a course desirable.

Meanwhile, the position of Italy will continue to be studied here as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—The brevity, not to say the abruptness of the British Government's latest reply to Reichsführer Hitler's 3½ foolscap pages of proposals for a "German peace" is regarded in informed circles here as indication that the final climax of the present crisis is now approaching.

Despite reports published here today that British Government is bringing pressure to bear on Poland to yield, The Christian Science Monitor can state authoritatively that the British communication was as firm and perhaps firmer than before.

Danzig and the Corridor, it is reiterated, are questions for Poland and Germany.

[No reply had been received from Herr Hitler to the latest British communication delivered last night to the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, but the Associated Press said official circles expected the Führer to send some sort of message during the day.

The British government also was said to expect a communication from Warsaw in a day or two, giving the Polish Government's reaction to Hitler's suggestions.]

The British role is that of an interested bystander who has pledged help to the weaker party so negotiations can be conducted on a basis of equality.

But when that issue has been settled the wider question of Anglo-German relations and Germany's place in a modern—and peaceful—world would be taken up.

It is understood that Britain, France and Poland are agreed that the Danzig and the Corridor issue can be dealt with either by direct talks or mediation as proposed by President Roosevelt, and the Belgian and Netherlands sovereigns. But a suggestion made in an influential newspaper here today that arbitration might be tried instead is not acceptable to Poland any more, the Poles feel, than a suggestion to arbitrate about the ownership of Gibraltar would be to Britain or control of the Panama Canal to the United States.

Pressure on Poland Denied

The Monitor can state positively that no such suggestion has ever been urged on Poland by Britain. Another suggestion made here today that the British Government has brought pressure to bear on Poland to accept a "deal" worked out between Berlin and London is described in Polish circles as a "wicked lie."

Whereas Poland is "ready for direct negotiations or mediation or conciliation procedure—as opposed to arbitration—Herr Hitler, it is understood demands:

1. Immediate acceptance of German demands for cession of the Corridor.
2. Immediate cession of other Polish provinces embraced in original German claims.
3. Incorporation of the Free City of Danzig in the Reich.

The Monitor is informed that Herr Hitler began by saying that Polish delegates must be in Berlin within 24 hours for a conference of which he would draft the agenda. The time limit was afterwards dropped but demands do not appear to have been softened.

On the other hand they do not appear to have been increased which some authorities feel may be a good sign.

War Tension Persists

Thus despite recent optimism of the Bourses of Paris, London, and New York, and some extent Berlin which yesterday resumed buying German loans on the London market, Whitehall experts see no grounds for believing that the war danger is already passing. It is emphasized that before this happy ending can come in sight, Herr Hitler must either accept the Belgo-Dutch mediation offer which means in effect dropping demands for cession of Polish territory, or offer a truce and demobilization on Rooseveltian lines which comes to the same thing—resign.

So far there has been no sign of his being ready to do any of these things. Indeed establishment of the Defense Council with powers to administer a kind of modified martial law which was announced yesterday is generally interpreted as step in the opposite direction.

Nevertheless, the fact that Herr Hitler is still prepared to continue the exchange of notes with London despite what must have seemed cold douche of London's last com-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Japan's Stop-Gap Cabinet To Revise Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 31—The colorless character of the new Japanese Cabinet and the failure to appoint a Foreign Minister indicates that Gen. Nobuyuki Abe's Government is of a stop-gap nature, intended to fill in a period during which a reorienting of Japan's policy will be charted. When the new policy has taken definite shape it is almost certain that Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japan's present Ambassador at London, or some outstanding figure will take over the Foreign Office.

In the present situation Tokyo is likely to concentrate on terminating the war with China. But the manner of bringing this about is the subject of sharp differences of opinion. There is still a strong hope in some quarters that a solution will be furnished by Wang Ching-wei, the former Chinese Premier who has been heading a pro-Japanese group in opposition to the Kuomintang leadership. Yet there is an uneasy suspicion that Wang has got himself into a blind alley.

Premier Issues Warning

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Japan's new Premier, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, declared in a statement to the Japanese press yesterday that Japan was determined to "deal firmly" with nations which fail to "understand our position" and cooperate with Japan in China.

Observers interpreted this as a warning principally to Great Britain, the nation chiefly accused of obstructing Japan's policy on the mainland.

General Abe held the door open to friendship with nations willing to "co-operate."

The new Finance Minister, Kazuo Aoki, said the Empire "must be prepared to undergo hardships for a considerable period" in connection with prosecution of the war in China.

The new Cabinet is expected to follow an isolationist policy in world affairs and to keep the campaign in China going for the present.

The new Cabinet was installed by Emperor Hirohito yesterday. The press received it without enthusiasm, the newspaper Asahi describing it as "flat and lacking in freshness."

Shooting Incident 'Closed'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—The British Government apparently considers the case of the four Chinese held in Tientsin closed. These four men were charged by the Japanese with fatally shooting a "Puppet Government" official April 9. They escaped into the foreign concession and the British authorities refused to hand them over to the local Japanese-controlled authorities without proper evidence. The incident was the original cause of a long-drawn-out dispute between the British and the Japanese at Tientsin.

On Aug. 11 the British announced that a prima facie case had been established against the four and that an order would be made to hand them over.

Having authorized Municipal Council authorities to hand them over to local Chinese—but not to a Japanese—court, the British Government considers the matter out of its hands. Whitehall has professed complete ignorance whether the men are to be handed over now or to await possibility of new habeas corpus legislation originated on their behalf by two British nationals in Shanghai, and appeal to the Privy Council against adverse judgment given in lower court here last week.

Mongols Fight Japanese

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese news agency, reported tonight a large-scale land battle between Japanese and Outer Mongolian forces on the frontier between anchMukuo and Outer Mongolia.

A Domei dispatch from Nomonhan, Outer Mongolia, said Japanese artillery and infantry were resisting about 10,000 Mongols who, it is said, crossed the Khalka River with 400 tanks and 100 canon. Outer Mongolia is under Soviet Russian protection and Russian troops have fought beside the Mongols.

Liner America Launched at Newport News

Wide World

Artist's Sketch of Largest Merchant Ship in U. S. Fleet

The liner America will serve the New York-European trade. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was present at the launching at Newport News, Va., Aug. 31, along with other distinguished visitors. The 34,000-ton liner cost $17,000,000. It is 723 feet long, has a beam of 93 feet, and a passenger capacity of 1,219 with a crew of 639. Every state contributed something to its construction.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sponsors Biggest U.S.-Built Liner

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 31 (AP)—The passenger liner America, a major unit in the United States Maritime Commission's program to rehabilitate the American Merchant Marine, rode down the ways to the James River today, christened by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in what the President described as "one of the most important events to take place in the world this year."

Before the launching of the $17,000,000 vessel, Mrs. Roosevelt read a letter from the President to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, retired, Chairman of the Maritime Commission. Mr. Roosevelt said the launching "signifies an early return of the merchant fleet of the United States to a dominant position on the oceans of the world."

President's Message

Referring to the Maritime Commission's building program, the President said: "The tense state of the international situation makes it particularly desirable that we have a merchant fleet capable of carrying our commerce if and when foreign ships are withdrawn, and, should the unfortunate necessity arise, of serving as the necessary supply force for naval vessels. You and I know, from our work during the war, the disabilities of a navy which lacks an adequate merchant fleet. With all its enormous potential combat power, such a navy is tied to its land bases."

The vessel—largest merchant ship ever built in an American yard—brought high Government officials, representatives of the United States Lines which will operate her in trans-Atlantic service, and other distinguished guests here for the launching.

Admiral Land, Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy; John M. Franklin, President of the United States Lines, and Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Shipyard, were among those on the program.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, retired, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission; Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy; John M. Franklin, President of the United States Lines, and Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Shipyard, were among those on the program.

Matrons of Honor

Mrs. Roosevelt, had Mrs. Land and Mrs. Basil Harris, wife of the Vice-President of the United States Lines, as matrons of honor.

The launching originally was set was Sept. 14, but was moved up to make way for the launching of the new aircraft carrier Hornet on the same shipway.

Designed as a sister ship to the Manhattan and the Washington and to replace the Leviathan, the 11-deck liner's keel was laid Aug. 22, 1938, with Admiral Land driving the first rivet, and is scheduled for delivery to her owners in the spring of 1940.

Lead Among Nations

The first ship contracted for under the Maritime Commission's 10-year shipbuilding program, aimed at returning this country to a leading position among maritime nations, the America has a beam of 92 feet, is 100 feet deep from keel to top deck, and has a displacement of 34,370 tons.

She will have accommodations for 1,219 passengers and will carry a crew of 639. Eight decks will be fully or partly occupied by passenger quarters.

The America has been constructed throughout of fire-resistant materials with thin decorative wood veneers.

The White War of Words Devastating and Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

the heart of the rigidly controlled fascist nations with effects that the dictators, it is said, have been unable to ignore.

Sharpshooters Denounced

To these official sources of high-power propaganda must be added a scattering of irresponsible sharpshooters whose activities were denounced by Premier Chamberlain in his speech in Parliament of Aug. 29—special mention being made of the circulation abroad of a supposedly verbatim report of Britain's note to Herr Hitler, a report that was entirely spurious.

So seriously does the British Government view this type of propaganda that it has issued a "most solemn appeal" to all newspapers and news agencies to refrain from printing "rumor which is not substantiated in official quarters."

The majority of Germany's stories of border incidents and Polish atrocities emanate from the former Austrian Upper Silesia and the former German Province of Posen—both acquired by Poland as a result of the World War and both reported to be coveted by Germany today.

With headlines in the German press such as: "Poland in a war frenzy," "SA and SS man treacherously shot," "Frontier violation with serious consequences," "Bloody incident at Zoppot," and "Germans abducted into Polish territory," stories of continual disorders and atrocities have been given out from Berlin through the press and the German short-wave stations DJB and DJD.

Atrocities on Air

One German-language announcement coming to America by short wave said: "Poland has now systematized the hourly increasing persecutions of Germans. Acts of torturing and maltreating are piling up. Polish terrorist bands have been equipped with arms by Polish authorities."

A German and English radiocast spoke of several hundred "helpless Germans" being driven into the interior by a band of Polish terrorists, one of whom, a woman, was fatally kicked by the Poles.

Another German woman with her new-born child were reported to have died through ill-treatment and want of care.

A German child was said to have been mutilated and "left to die in the ditch." "Thousands of our German racial comrades," the report added, "are desperately trying to get out of Poland. They jump out of the moving trains and many of them have been killed and maimed. Yet, many people are continuing to try this method of escape, because they say: "We'd rather be dead than in Poland."

In reply to Polish statements that the atrocity stories given out by the Germans were "completely unfounded," the German Embassy at Washington issued a statement Aug. 29 that it "possesses in its files a wealth of documentary evidence which reveals the accurate truth of such acts of violence."

Meanwhile Berlin's station DJB in a program at 5:30 p. m., E. S. T., Aug. 29, gave out: "The Poles are spreading lies about Germany . . . they have reported that Germans in Berlin have been observed shooting seagull in their frantic search for food. . . . The Warsaw station has been charging Germany with intending to wage germ warfare . . . sending infected rats across the border."

Polish Reply

On the Polish side a communiqué from the Warsaw Government says: "Completely false stories have been repeated by the highest personalities in Germany. The German Government is apparently anxious to convert imaginary stories into an asset to be used for purposes of diplomatic pressure. The Polish Government finds itself compelled to protest categorically against such methods which are used for the sole purpose of misguiding foreign opinion and governments." The Poles have invited special correspondents of foreign newspapers to see for themselves what is happening.

Turning the tables on the Germans the official Polish News Agency has announced that the Polish Consulate at Marienwerder, East Prussia, had been isolated by the police, the telephone cut, and no one allowed to enter or leave. The same agency reported clashes between German soldiers and frontier guards on the Slovakian and East Prussian frontiers, declaring that a German cavalryman had been killed by a German patrol on Polish territory near Dzialdowo on the East Prussian frontier.

At the same time the Polish Telegraph Agency reported that there had been 34 cases of violation of the Polish frontiers by German airplanes, mainly over Silesia and Gdynia. German soldiers, it was said, hidden in a forest at the East Prussian frontier had killed a Polish guard and wounded another, while German authorities had closed several frontier routes, including the Zbanszyn passage on the highway from Berlin to Warsaw.

Keep Tension High

Other reports to a similar effect were that 50 Germans had crossed the frontier at Mosty Slaskie and had tried to drive a locomotive back to Cadca in Slovakia but were repulsed by frontier guards; some 17 persons were said to have been killed by the explosion of a time bomb at the railway station at Tarnow, South Poland, placed, it was alleged, by Germans.

Whatever elements of truth there may be in these stories, the reports of border incidents have had the effect of keeping tension high in Poland. Special editions of the press with accounts of the incidents have been quickly bought out.

As to the peace propaganda fired into the midst of the fascist communities by the democracies, it is not so easy to measure the effects owing to dangers attending those who are caught listening in to short-wave programs from abroad. President Roosevelt's peace message to the King of Italy was broadcast by short wave from America to Germany and Italy, both textually and with comment.

Short-wave stations at Daventry, England, and Strasbourg, France, have been extremely active in their programs intended for fascist consumption ever since President Roosevelt's peace message of April 15 to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini was shot over the air to Germany and Italy in text, excerpts, comments, and every conceivable form. It is generally felt in Washington that highly placed personages in Berlin notably in the High Command have been deeply affected by this form of propaganda. Americans in Germany report that despite the severe penalties for listening in to foreign broadcasts the Berlin Government has not been able to check the practice or the spread of the reports so conveyed.

Record of Misinformation

While some of the charges hurled around in this reckless war of words may be true, or contain some element of truth, it is obvious that others are either untrue or grossly exaggerated, so that the general public is inundated with stories of raids, clashes, riots, and atrocities the reliability of which it has no means of determining.

The alarming fact emerges then that while modern means of news transmission keep the public more fully informed than ever before in history, modern systems of propaganda have the means of keeping the reader more completely misinformed than in precable days.

How can newspaper readers be protected against this distorted type of news?

They must be their own protection. They have certain means of testing the reliability of their news. Each news item, as a general rule, will clearly indicate whether it bears the imprint of official information or whether it is merely hearsay or guesswork. At a time, like the present, when war passions are being deliberately stirred up by propaganda, even official information may be untrustworthy.

The last few years have made it abundantly clear that news may be given out by unscrupulous governments not as straight information but as a device for building up a case and influencing opinion. In that event the reader can only protect himself by accepting with reserve tendentious news issued by an obviously interested party.

German Protests In Polish Silesia Date Years Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31—Complaints by Germans in Polish Upper Silesia against the forcible Polonization of mines and other works in that territory, while much stressed in the past few weeks, actually go back to a more remote period.

During the whole 5½ years of the German-Polish nonaggression pact complaints by Germans living in the Corridor and Upper Silesia went continuously to the Foreign Office at Berlin. But the answer then was according to reports, that Germany had other important international issues to settle first, for which Poland's help was needed. After that the complainants were said to have been told that the minority could expect better treatment.

As far back as 1934 this writer put a question to a leading German diplomat on this issue in a private conversation and the evasive reply given: "Have you ever known a minority which was satisfied"?

From the Polish side it must be added that little doubt can have remained to anybody who traveled through these districts but that the many German organizations there were certainly in close touch with the Reich, and their activities were such that if they had been carried on by Poles on the German side of the frontier, the Reich would certainly have carried out a very large number of treason trials before the Peoples' Court in Berlin.

Reports Called Exaggerated

It is regarded as conclusively proved that exaggerated German reports of what has been happening in the Provinces of Posen and Upper Silesia are obviously intended to incite public opinion in the Reich and justify the Government's attitude abroad. But the German people have not been greatly impressed and abroad there is remembrance of propaganda of this sort carried out against the Czechs in Sudetenland and Bohemia-Moravia which took place only last September.

It is further pointed out in connection with the Reichs appeal to the world's conscience, that the Third Reich has already shown by its past conduct through the period of the nonaggression pact with Poland that National Socialists themselves were not concerned about their own kith and kin when questions of "higher policy" arose. Comparison is made also with South Tirol where an agreement was stated to have been reached with Italy for the removal of German inhabitants into the Reich.

In fact it is generally felt that the recent agitation over anti-German activities in Polish border regions is simply another example of National Socialism utilizing the presence of a German minority anywhere for its own particular ends.

Minority Case Reviewed

If this were based upon genuine humanitarian and blood and kinship relations Poland doubtless would have been only too glad to allow the German minorities to return to Germany as in case of the Germans in South Tirol, had it been asked. The Germans could certainly have replaced thousands of Italians, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Slovaks, and Czechs who have come during the past year to till Germany's fields, reap its harvests, and work in its factories.

In fact some observers go further and point out that they might be sent to East Prussia where, according to an announcement in the German press this week end, District Leader Erich Koch declares 2,000,000 more inhabitants are required. East Prussia's present population of 2,500,000 Herr Koch declares much too small, especially as East Prussia is "an outpost of the German race."

The so-called Lebensraum (living space) argument appears almost farcical in light of these facts. The truth is that the concept of Germany which obtains in the Third Reich—as in the days of Bismarck—has no place for a big independent Poland. This is the fundamental fact in the whole issue.

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The Monitor Views the News

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Station WSLR 11.79mc., (25.4m), also Tuesdays and Fridays, 15.13mc. (19.8m.) 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

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Learning of Savants Sifted At Reunion Called for Dundee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scotland — High-speed flying, television, agriculture problems, films, education and physical fitness, were prominent among the topical subjects to be discussed here by foremost experts in many branches of natural science Aug. 30 to Sept. 6. Since 1831, the British Association for the Advancement of Science has attempted to show, at its yearly conferences, the bearing of natural scientific developments and discoveries upon the affairs of the community at large; and its transactions are followed with constantly widening interest. The President of the Association this year is Sir Alfred Seward, Cambridge botanist and authority on fossil plants.

The subject Sir Alfred chose for his Presidential address was "The Western Isles Through the Mist of Ages." To develop this theme, a trip was suggested through 60,000,000 years, to the dimly illuminated forests and undergrowth of an ancient continent, a remnant of which is today called Scotland.

Taking one through time in the opposite direction is the paper prepared by Mr. H. E. Wimperis, aeronautical expert, on "The Future of Flying." Quite apart from technical considerations into which he goes at length, the President of the Engineering Section of the British Association describes as aviation's greatest need the longing expressed by the Psalmist, for "the wings of a dove" 2,000 years ago.

"How wise a discrimination," says Mr. Wimperis, "is revealed by the poet's asking not merely for the power of flight, but that his wings shall be 'dove-like.' For the space of a generation mankind has possessed the power of flight—a marvellous scientific and technical triumph, but alas incomplete. Brilliant as was the work of the brothers Wright, the crown of achievement will not be truly won until a grateful mankind sees that the wings gained are the wings of a dove and not those of a bird of prey. This is the challenge to our age. One generation has solved the mechanical problems, leaving it to the next to solve the moral one." Regarding the urgent international problem raised by the rapid and extensive development of military flying, Mr. Wimperis says:

"The right way to arrive at a proper balance of air armaments is to seek reasonable parity in respect of bombing aircraft and leave everyone free to build as many defensive aircraft as they care to afford. Civil types would, by reason of their low speed, be incapable of acting as fighters and would be speedily shot down if they tried to act as bombers."

The British Association's program comprises 13 sections. Concerned with mathematical and physical sciences, chemistry, geology, zoology, geography, economics, engineering, anthropology, physiology, psychology, botany, educational science, and agriculture. The list might make it seem that the members of the British Association, assembled in annual conference, have a time of heavy thinking. Maybe they do. But they have many pleasure excursions and social functions on the side, and this year they were to be located in close proximity to the most famous golf club in the world, the Royal and Ancient of St. Andrews.

A glance through the agenda for the 1939 meeting reveals the comprehensive scope of the Association's researches. For whether you might happen to require knowledge on wooden teapots from Kongbo Province in Tibet; the life history of a watermold, the change of personal name among the Biblical Hebrews, or just some relations between characteristic interests of schoolboys, you will find that these diverse topics are among those dealt with before the savants call it a day. Or, rather, a week.

New York Police Instructed In War Surveillance Duties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—This City will not be caught napping in event of hostilities in Europe for a minutely-detailed Police plan designed to afford strictest protection to all vital elements of the City's life has been drawn and needs only the signature of Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine to become operative, it was revealed at Police Headquarters here today.

The plan was explained by the Commissioner to the 50 highest officials of the Police force at a special meeting here late yesterday, when each was informed of the preliminary work he must direct and his role in the event of war in Europe.

The plan calls for guarding of powder, gas, water and electrical plants, explosive depots, the consulates and steamship piers leased by shipping companies of nations involved in the hostilities, as well as municipal systems of transportation and communication. In addition, the City is to be surveyed for buildings that might, in time of need, be used as emergency Police centers.

Still other features of the plan call for strict surveillance of districts heavily populated by foreigners, of radio programs in foreign languages and of all meetings, parades and demonstrations.

In order to cope with these additional duties, the entire force would be placed on an emergency footing, patrolmen, sergeants and lieutenants working eight hours on and eight hours off, instead of the customary eight hours a day. Officers and men on special duty squads will work 10 hours a day, while all higher officials will be on 24 hours a day duty, subject to call.

In order to increase the number of uniformed men, all patrolmen would be required to wear their uniforms to and from duty.

The plan would be administered by a strategy board of 20 members having emergency powers and able to requisition men and materials from all city departments.

"This board of strategy," the announcement says, "will immediately formulate plans to cope with any situation that may arise. Members of the board will contact heads of various City, State, and Federal departments, as well as private corporations, such as utility companies, etc., to seek their co-operation as directed by the Police Commissioner."

The board will be comprised of the Commissioner, the First Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Inspector, the Assistant Chief Inspector, the borough commanders, the commanding officer of the emergency division and the division commanders of both the uniformed and detective forces.

Indians Reclaim Land Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—The Nespelem Indians in North-central Washington have caught the idea of reclamation, and on the north fringe of the 1,200,000-acre Columbia Basin project where the United States is spending $376,000,000 for the Grand Coulee hydroelectric power project and complementary basin irrigation system, the white man's bronzed brother is about to come into an irrigation project of his own.

About 1,100 acres of a sagebrush flat that lies in the confluence of the Okanogan and Columbia Rivers are being set off by the Indian Affairs Department for reclamation. Workmen are now constructing flumes and ditches which will take water, pumped from the Okanogan River near Monse, and distribute it over the flat. The project will cost $45,000 and the money is being provided out of tribal funds that accrue from Indian land leases, sale of timber, and personal allotments. Cost of water for the Indian farmers will be $4 an acre.

If this first project is successful, 1,800 acres near-by may be reclaimed later.

Arizona Mine Cools Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bisbee, Ariz.

Thousands of feet down in the copper mines of Arizona, laborers and technicians work in comfort as do businessmen and stenographers in modern air-conditioned buildings. For the mines are air conditioned, too; and one of them, the Magma at Superior, is refrigerated.

Machines which operate on the same principle as household refrigerators, but are many times larger, not only cool the air but also dehumidify it.

The Magma is said to be the only refrigerated mine in the United States; and it is claimed the only two others in the world are in Brazil and South Africa. Its apparatus was installed two years ago, at a cost of $100,000, on the 3,400-foot and 3,600-foot levels. Comfort of the men was increased to such a marked degree and ore production increased so greatly the system is being extended to the 4,000-foot level.

* * *

Enemies of Miner

Heat, humidity, and dust are the enemies of the copper miner, and now all have been conquered. Heat and humidity problems were especially severe at the Magma because it is an unusually "wet" mine. Water coming in contact with sulphide ore generates heat and the moisture "boils off" until the air is saturated with 80 to 90 per cent humidity. Now the air is blown through refrigeration coils which lower the temperature at least 10 degrees and condense the moisture.

Blowers to force air down shafts are as old as machinery in mining but enormous blowers of special design are required to maintain comfortable working conditions in Arizona copper mines, some of which are almost a mile deep. Striking improvements have been made in these devices. So efficient are those at the Copper Queen, in Bisbee, that they move thousands of tons of air daily, equal to about one fourth the weight of the ore mined in a whole month. At Jerome, one immense fan pushes 280,000 cubic feet of air every minute into the United Verde.

* * *

Fight on Dust

Ventilation is a matter of installing machines of sufficient capacity and then keeping them in order. But the fight with dust is never ending and has given rise to the little-known trade of "dust engineer."

At each of the Phelps Dodge Corporation mines in Bisbee, Jerome, Ajo, and Morenci, dust samples are being taken constantly. Any increase of dust in air where men are working means the technical staff must find some way to reduce it. Every workman in a gaseous or dusty part of the workings is required to wear a respirator.

Much of the dust arises when ore is blasted. Phelps Dodge has a unique way of reducing this; it is very expensive, but it pays. Water pipes are run into the different workings and just before a blast is set off, a spray of water is turned on under high pressure. Rock thrown back by the explosion encounters this spray, which settles the powder gas as well as dust.

Ernest Douglas

Roads to Be Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Federal aid and forest highways in Utah and Idaho will be further improved to the extent of $5,567,193 during the next few months under an expanstion program recently approved by highway and forestry officials.

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Nations' Propaganda Plows Found Tilling Soil of Brazil

How vigorously are Germany, Italy, and Japan pressing their drives for influence in Latin America as the world scene rapidly shifts? Since the Lima Conference last December, the United States has redoubled its diplomatic and financial efforts to promote continental solidarity. Brazil is one of the most important arenas for cultural diplomacy, including activities of Britain and France. A first-hand survey taken in a large Brazilian city is summarized in two articles. The first follows.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far from having let up on their propaganda in Latin America, Japan and the totalitarians seem to have intensified it since the Eighth Inter-American Conference at Lima, Peru. Since the conclusion of the Spanish War, the self-advertising of Japan and the European nations interested in winning the Latin American countries has increased. After a very brief lull just after the Conference, the "cultural" activities of these various peoples took an upward spurt, in order to meet or counteract the moves made when the American State Department began inviting key Latin American statesmen and military leaders to visit the United States.

Japan and the totalitarians redouble their preselyting efforts, either when competition from the democracies is strong, or when there are evidences of weakness in "democratic" practice and policy. As soon as it seemed that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was kow-towing to the Japanese over the Tientsin affair, and that President F. D. Roosevelt's hands were being tied by the opposition in the American Congress, Japan and the European totalitarians, with the speed and efficiency which military, dictatorial and personalist forms of government provide, rushed in to take advantage of what seem to them to be a propitious moment.

Brazil, though the largest Latin American country, is not the strongest. This fact and the circumstances that Brazil is sparsely populated, and has vast unexploited resources and unexplored areas, and that it is the home of hundreds of thousands of Japanese, Italian, and German colonists, had made her the "control," so to speak, in matters connected with foreign propaganda. Disregarding for the moment the normal and natural promotion of economic and commercial interests, the survey just concluded reveals that vast sums of money and much energy and intelligence are being expended in four fields:

Intellectual—Lecturers, writers, and natural scientists.

Artistic — Dramatic companies, artists, and art exhibits.

Educational — Visiting professors, exchanges of students, free student trips to Japan, Italy or Germany.

Journalism—Free cable services to Brazilian papers, free articles and "cultivation" of local newspapermen.

Germany. Germany's interests in Latin America have suffered many setbacks since Munich and the Pan American Conference. Many of her plans have gone awry, while others have been stalemated by Latin American Governments or by the diplomacies of the United States, Great Britain, and France. German schools, German newspapers, and German clubs in Latin America have been the objective of "nationalizing" laws. German policy and German diplomatic officials have been openly criticized. In spite of everything, however, in the 14-day survey carried on in July of 1939, this is what the Germans were doing and only those activities recorded in newspaper clippings are set down in this article.

Almost all of the foreign news of a Brazilian newspaper in the city in question is provided by Transocean, the German foreign press service. After Germany had suffered what was tantamount to defeat in the Argentine over the so-called Patagonian episode, and after the wind had blown over, Transocean supplied Brazilian newspapers with a long cable which, twisting the meaning of the facts as revealed by the Argentine papers and by the other news agencies, attempted to turn the Patagonian episode into a minor, non-important incident in which Germany escaped unscathed. One Brazilian newspaper published the story, but put the revealing marks which classified the story as "paid matter."

In the newspaper in question, all the news of Europe and the Far East is presented through a German prism; and though many cables are strictly objective, others are biased and present news from the German point of view. T. O., or Transocean, supplies the press with news letters, and in these comments favorable to Germany appear. In the letter of the week of the period in question, the matter of the United States having traded cotton for British rubber was pointed to as a great victory of German business methods.

A Brazilian scholar who has an international reputation received seven copies of one of Herr Hitler's latest speeches, sent simultaneously by different people in Germany. The speech had been beautifully translated into Portuguese. The same scholar also received copies of a German magazine in the field of his specialty with articles by other outstanding Brazilians, a magazine devoted to the tooting of Germany's horn. This magazine and other German magazines, in Portuguese, are amongst the most attractive in the whole Brazilian magazine market.

The Brazilian newspaper which carries T. O. also carries a Japanese service and one form of payment consists of favorable editorial comment. This paper in the period of the survey ran two editorials—one defending the German point of view on the Patagonian question, though in a slightly oblique fashion, and another, applauding plans for cultural interchanges with Japan.

Japan. Japan's cultural technique is one of the shrewdest and most productive, because so much of it is disarming. In the days during which the survey was carried on, Japan was represented in Brazil by one of her outstanding scholars, an authority on Commercial Law at the Imperial University of Tokyo, who lectured in excellent French to a visible and invisible audience. Last year Japan sent a large Catholic mission to Brazil, this year it was this Japanese scholar who, also, is a Roman Catholic.

The lectures were on the desirability of greater cultural rapprochement between Brazil and Japan, on Commercial Law, on the German jurist, Savigny, and on Catholicism in Japan. The latter was delivered also over an important radio station belonging to a Roman Catholic organization.

In a nation where the newspapers rarely send out reporters to "cover" lectures or confine themselves to a report of the first one, and then rely on the lecturer himself or the sponsoring organization for outlines of the subsequent lectures, it was noteworthy that every lecture of the Japanese professor in question was not only reported in full but that with the write-ups there invariably appeared a good picture of the speaker and of his audience. State officials attended the lectures in person, also an unusual circumstance.

The newspaper that uses the Transocean service also carries a "special service from Tokyo." In the days of the survey, aside from news items, there appeared a long article on Jiu Jitsu and a Letter from Tokyo similar to the Letter from Germany.

The Japanese Consulate General in the city under consideration, which reminds one of an embassy, gave a big luncheon in honor of the visiting professor and of a Japanese industrialist (whose picture, taken while he was visiting President Getulio Vargas, was sent to all Brazilian papers). Leading Brazilian intellectual and social lights were invited to the luncheon. Japanese hospitality at these times is charming indeed, and the lavishness displayed bespeaks a generous entertainment account which the democratic consuls do not possess. A Japanese dancer appeared in a modernist art exhibit and gave her services to the cause. Last year Japan sent a tenor on a tour of Latin America. Such cultural amenities seem calculated to smooth the path of Japanese diplomacy.

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Wonders of Research: Boy Chemist

Youth displaying kit for experiments at Fair wins award — Crisis blocks scholars.

By Herbert B. Nichols
By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To 14-year-old Frank Pierson of Flushing, New York, the World's Fair and chemistry have proved stepping stones to greener pastures. Participating in the American Institute's Junior Science Hall program at the Fair with youthful colleagues, Frank's "showcase laboratory," before which crowds have been gathering in large numbers to watch him perform elemental chemical experiments, has gained him a $1,600 scholarship for next year.

He will abandon his "laboratory" in September to enter the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., for preparatory training which he hopes will eventually land him in Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The scholarship includes even my laundry," Frank informed those who offered their congratulations last week. "I'm a pretty lucky guy."

"How are your marks at Flushing High?" someone asked.

"I got 96 in biology," he answered, "but we'd better forget about the rest."

Just as proud as the boy is Hoyt D. Lufkin, a director of the Institute, who has been sponsoring science and engineering clubs among the pupils.

* * *

Delegates Scattered

Reflecting the unrest in Europe is the International Genetics Congress, held in Edinburgh, where the several hundred delegates from the Continent, acting upon instructions from home, packed and left, in many cases before their papers had been delivered. Last to leave was the Italian delegation. The only Continental delegate staying on was Prof. Gunnar Dahlberge of Upsala, Sweden, who remained on for the British Association for the Advancement of Science meetings at Dundee.

The American delegation, numbering more than 100, had no choice but to remain. All berths on United States-bound ships are booked for a month.

Forthcoming International gatherings of natural scientists are likewise facing curtailment of expected attendance. Several hundred Europeans were expected to be present at meetings of the American Geophysical Union, for example, beginning next week. Many are already here, a number have sent in their papers, and some have canceled the trip.

* * *

Comets Measured

Leland Cunningham of Harvard Observatory, checking up on Rigollet's comet, named after the French amateur who discovered it on July 27, finds that the orbit checks at virtually every point with one found by Caroline Herschel in 1788, but not seen since.

* * *

Walking-Stick History

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, walking sticks were not only fashionable but useful. They served as probes to possible pitfalls and puddles in the badly paved streets of the period. They were indispensable as weapons of defense, especially on illlighted streets, Many carried sheathed keen blades, that enabled the owner to defend himself as effectively as if he carried a sword, and in fact the walking stick came in simultaneously with the discarding of the side sword, and like that weapon was a symbol of rank. All this is told by the Morristown National Historical Park's collection of sticks, on exhibit now at Morristown, N. J.

* * *

Elusive Meteor

Samuel G. Gordon, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences geologist, has returned from an expedition to study America's biggest cosmic "shellhole," Meteor Crater, Arizona. Though about 15 tons of meteoric fragments have been found in a radius of several miles, Mr. Gordon found that within the crater itself there is no metal.

* * *

Eclipses Foretold by Mayans

Mayan Indians, greatest scholars of ancient America, knew exactly when to introduce inter-calendar days necessary to keep their year in step with the sun, Erwin P. Dieselforff, of Copan, Guatemala, reports to the Congress of Americanists in Mexico City. He also points out that the eclipses of the sun were of major interest to these ancient American astronomers, explaining the Mayan method of forecasting them.

American Institute, New York, N. Y.

Frank Pierson

Secures scholarship on strength of his "showcase laboratory"

Fresh Food Quick Delivery Aids Store and Housewife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fresher food is assured, not only to the city housewife but to families in villages and small towns, as a result of unusual expansion in food distribution in the last year. This was reported here recently at the annual convention of the National Food Distributors' Association.

These distributors visit the corner grocery two or three times a week supplying mayonnaise, potato chips in cellophane bags, cookies in packages, julienne potatoes in glass jars, frozen foods, cheese, and other perishable vegetables and fruits. They drive in trucks on regular routes thus allowing the grocer a quick turnover assuring the housewife of fresh items.

During the last year volume sales of these foods delivered in trucks increased 32 per cent. The dollar volume increased about 23 per cent a little less than the volume increase because of the lowering of prices in some instances, distributors reported.

The type of articles delivered in this way and the number of dealers using this method of distribution have increased. Only 12 years ago, a few manufacturers in Cleveland, Ohio, began selling directly by truck to retail stores. This year there are more than 5,000 distributors operating more than 50,000 trucks in the United States, it was estimated.

Two factors boosting distributors' volume of sales are the increase in frosted food sales, and introduction of small refrigerated containers by railroads to get small quantities of frozen food to the small-town grocer.

Frosted foods are more popular with the buying public, it is found. Canners are making much more than a mere side-line of their frozen foods business, it was stated. Some 600 canning companies in the United States are putting in refrigeration plants.

Transportation, however, has been a big problem in the frozen foods business. Many of the distributors' trucks have been refrigerated, but the most recent development is introduction of portable refrigerated container for railroad cars.

A small container can be supplied with dry ice, filled with frosted food, and wheeled into an ordinary freight car. When it reaches its destination, the container is delivered to the grocer. Several railroads have tested the refrigerated containers which are built in two sizes.

During the winter containers may be used for shipment of fruits and vegetables with a small charcoal burner providing warmth to prevent frost, it was explained.

Library Finds Browsing Exhibit For Working Men Is Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Hauling books down from the library stacks and laying them out on tables where people can look them over and decide for themselves which ones they want to check out may become a more permanent practice as the result of requests coming from laborers who approved of the exhibit held here in the public library during Workers' Week.

A collection of books on workers' problems and put together in a convenient place would give the worker a chance to browse around and find his special interest, according to Katharine Yerxa, readers' adviser in the Minneapolis Public Library. The worker often is rather inarticulate in explaining what he wants, she said, and a collection of books for him to examine would "broaden and even change his point of view."

The exhibit which is now being acclaimed with such enthusiasm was planned originally to show members of the labor movement here that the library has books with all shades of opinion regarding labor problems and that librarians are impartial, nonpolitical, and professionally trained.

The main corridor was turned into an attractive hall with comfortable chairs, charts, posters, and books dealing with consumers' problems, Government regulation of utilities, the New Deal, trade books, recent pamphlets, and books on cultural subjects.

Truck drivers in leather jackets, carpenters, mechanics in jeans, filling station attendants in coveralls streamed into the library and hovered about the tables examining titles. "Trade books" were spread over two large tables. A striking poster, "Why War" brought the visitors to the small collection of the latest pamphlets on peace and international relations.

"Pamphlets Are a Sign of Social Change," and "Pamphlets, Facts, and Conclusions of Importance" were the headings for the two collections on social trends and labor problems. The sign "What Your Government Prints for You" drew men to the copies of the Labor Information Bulletin, wage studies, and so on.

Because the consumers' co-operative movement is a live topic in Minneapolis, a table was given over to material on this subject. To help workers who want to get ahead in their forum meetings, there were books desplayed on public speaking, the art of conversation, history and literature. Even recreational reading and books on travel and adventure were included so that the workers really got a very good idea of many of the volumes which the public library had to offer.

Requests now coming in for some of the same titles can be traced to the exhibit, librarians agree.

Gov. Stassen Calls Farm Price Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Governors of 12 Midwestern States have been called to a conference here to consider problems of boosting farm income and buying power. Call for the conference was issued by Minnesota's Republican Governor, Harold E. Stassen.

Invitations have been extended to the chief executives of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wiscosin, Iowa, Wyoming, Ohio, Missouri, Montana, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas.

Th call for the farm conference was issued while Republican State leaders met with Franklyn Waltman, Republican Party publicity director, to plan ways and means of putting Minnesota's 11 electoral votes in the G. O. P. column at the 1940 Presidential election. Editors of Republican papers in the State, at the meeting with Mr. Waltman, said farm prices should be the issue in Minnesota during the 1940 campaign.

'Loafers' Glory' Has Distinction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOAFERS' GLORY, N. C.—Over half a century ago the sight of a number of men congregated on the porch of a crossroads store, some of them whittling but most of them "just sitting," caused Jonathan Burleson to observe:

"This is the loafingest place in the Blue Ridge mountains. It's a regular loafers' glory."

The name, designation, or whatever you want to call it, stuck. The town adopted it, and it's been called that ever since.

Anti-American Agitation Reports Denied by Japan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Kensuke Horinouchi, the Japanese Ambassador, has called on Secretary Hull to deny reports that anti-American agitation in Japanese-controlled areas of China had increased in recent days.

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WEST CAMPTON, N. H.

European Americans Report on the U. S.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rediscovering America
Last of 21 Articles

BOSTON—Now this long, long trip is over. We've traveled from Boston around the country and come back to Boston again, 10,350 miles.

At last I have seen most of my country; and the better I know it the more I am attached to it.

We went by train to Janesville, Wis., then by auto from there, through Seattle, Wash., San Diego, Calif., San Antonio, Texas, and New Orleans, La., to Washington. We used one of America's three low-priced cars, a Chevrolet '39. There were four of us in the party all the time, five some of the time. My nephew, David, and my daughter, Norchie, as long as she was with us, took turns at driving. My son, Jordan, was chief commissary officer. My gracious lady was general supervisor. I was supposed to be treated as a seclusive archduke, absorbed in observation, study, and contemplation. There was no back seat driving—perhaps because the front seat driving was so good.

The car ran exactly as it was expected to, demonstrating the perfection of American mass-made machines. It never missed fire, never failed to start, and caused no trouble of any sort. All we did was to have gas pumped in, the tires tested, and oil occasionally changed. Only once were we caught violating road rules. We unwittingly made a forbidden left turn in Texas, were whistled down and gently reprimanded. We did not suffer from formidable Texas Rangers.

Our great American family has made traveling very easy. Oil stations, inns, and restaurants abound, while courtesy and kindness are even more abundant. Accommodations are usually cheap. Most things in this country seem to me devised to serve small people with rather meager means. Most everywhere in this country a 50-cent meal is too much for me. Usually one can get an excellent lunch, well cooked and expeditiously served in a clean restaurant for 40 cents. Almost without exception one meets friendly people.

Generally speaking, this whole journey was over scenic highways. We had but few dull hours, even though we traveled during exceedingly hot days. America is one of the most beautiful countries I have seen and practically every part shares in that beauty. Each locality boasts of special features and has a right to.

As drivers, Americans are disciplined, fair, neighborly, and very skillful. We drove fast and often the roads were very full but we usually found ready co-operation and ungrudging road-sharing. American drivers play the game. They have attained a high degree of voluntary co-operation.

Americans are still family folks. Almost all cars on the roads are full. You see comparatively few cases of young people going off on long trips by themselves. You usually see parents and children together, five or six persons to a car. As a rule they are in good humor. Never before have I seen so many parents and children playing together.

And the number of women who launch out on long trips with their children or in groups is astonishing. The roads are full of cars driven by women, and containing only women passengers. This is a distinctive mark of America.

The two ladies in our group kept logs. The daughter, Norchie, wrote with a good deal of feeling about what she saw. Her mother restricted herself more to detailed reporting. Daughter, who is now grown up seems to emphasize her maturity by calling her father and mother, Reuben and Mary.

Scattered

Regarding our first stop for lunch she writes, "Madison, Wisconsin, Lunch at Jack's. Friendly young waitress, good food. Mother as usual visited Dime Store. Daddy spent one half hour buying grape fruit juice in his first A. & P. store."

Then, "Richland Center. Mary treats us all to ice cream cones. Drank nice water from a bubbler. Dave still driving. Changed at La Crosse; Norchie driving."

Concerning La Crosse, the mother writes, "Crossed old bridge over the Mississippi, bearing the sign, 'Beautiful La Crosse gives you a free bridge.' WPA is building a new one." Norchie writes, "Jordan spent three-fourths hour hunting place to sleep. Finally chose Silent Nite Tourist Home. Clean, spacious, comfortable." Mother's log says Jordan spent only one half hour hunting.

Every night we were faced with this problem of finding lodgings. We usually were able to choose among tourist homes, cabins, and hotels. In the Far West and South cabins are called Motels or Autels.

In Minnesota Norchie writes, "Passed pea-shelling crew—very malodorous. Large square mounds—neat." She meant to say that the green peas which are piled in enormous, well-built, green mounds disseminate a sour, acrid odor that can be smelled for many rods. If you had your eyes shut you'd know immediately when you came to such a country. I should hate to work on such a stack.

"Lunch 12:20. Fairmont, Minn.," writes Norchie. "Delightful waitress."

"First saw rubber-tired mowers near Jackson. Counted 15 cars in 15 miles.

'Crossed into South Dakota at 3:30. Disconsolately dreary. Sat in square with brown locust trees for shade. One white picnic table. Barren grandstand. Vicious flies. Sad South Dakota. Bridgewater is notable because no water, hence no bridge. Therefore, Bridgewater. Sterile, sorrowful fields. Deserted ghost houses."

The mother writes, "No more cement roads; good black top one. Wretched houses, barns, and forlorn, isolated school houses—no trees. Pitiful hamlets—utterly treeless. What bravery it takes for women to live here!"

Norchie writes, "After Mitchell the prairie began with 'Support Townsend Plan' signs. Gas stations advertise 'free ice water.' Average speed 60 miles. Spent night at Chamberlain in tourist house. Proprietor says this town divided farm area from ranch area. Here's where the West begins. Saw Sioux Indians from Crow Reservation do war dances. Colorful, exciting, sad."

Next day, "Straggling trees in occasional valleys, desolated ranches, unpainted houses, parched land. Breakfasted at Kennebec, a 'lost town?' Man wanted to sell Reuben 40 acres of land at $50 per, so he could clear out. Met hundreds of sheep. Saw first cowboy. He waived at us. Road rolls like a loop-the-loop at Coney Island. Nobody can pass anybody. Came to first cluster of cactus plants."

Friendly Town

After emerging hot and thirsty from Bad Lands we are cheered to see, amid a dreary plain, a sign announcing, "You will like Wall, the friendly town." Later the mother wrote, "Really a friendly, enterprising place. Nice lunch, clean restaurant, fine public school." Wall was as an oasis. All the Wallites looked very happy. They were bustling, cheerful, good looking, perspiring, and didn't seem at all heroic. Signs told us that tourists could hire horses in the place. Norchie wrote, "Tearing around in this desolation on horseback does not appeal to Norchie." It didn't to her father either.

At Rapid City, S. D., the spectacular Black Hills begin. It is a tourist center and contains many exceptionally attractive cabins. Norchie drove us through it. She wrote, "Detoured off No. 16 to Skyline Drive—because of Soap-Box Derby—by polite policemen." We found all policemen polite. We also found the Rangers in the National Parks men of exceptionally high qualifications and attractive personalities. There are no finer teachers in this whole country than those Rangers who tell visitors of our natural wonders. I felt proud as I listened to them.

Norchie continued to write: "Six p. m. crossed into Wyoming, cactus plants pimple the prairies. From close up, hills look like sprawly, scrawly dinosaurs."

Hurrah, Cowboys!

"Enter cowboy country. Meet brilliant-shirted, high-booted boys and girls. Traverse rolling prairies with sawed-off hills. See antelopes. Catch first view of Rockies. Pass town of 'Spotted Horse'—its on the map but consists of one house only. Meet whole trucks of happy cowboys headed for the Rodeo. At Sheridan we find all Wyoming and half the rest of America. Everyone sporting red, blue, yellow, green satin shirts. Blue denim pants for men and women. Leather jackets and belts, high-heeled boots, cut low front and back."

"Beautiful sunset in Billings, Montana. We descended from hills that were green. Distant ones were a blue-gray. Sky was golden. Small brilliant clouds. All calm and peaceful. Why does Reuben keep hurrying us away from such places!"

But father had to rush on and on, day after day, to see America. Norchie herself had to rush also to reach San Francisco and speed back East on a train to her job.

But for many days I almost forgot jobs. Some days I didn't even read the papers. I had merged with the ceaseless line of people speeding over America. I was traveling a scenic highway without end. I had lost myself in my Nation. We were going places, going places, going places. I should like to lose myself forever in its dreams and go with it to that high and exalted place which it should hold among the children of men.

Rediscovery Week Set for Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The week of Oct. 8 has been set aside as American Rediscovery Week "for the rediscovery of America and of those rights which from the beginning of its history have made its name the symbol of liberty," in a proclamation issued by the American Committee for Deocracy and Intellectual Freedom.

"Let this week be the occasion for celebrating and reaffirming the principles of American Democracy, in a solemn resolve to secure for all the inhabitants of these United States the necessary conditions for life itself; liberty and equal rights for all, regardless of color, creed, political conviction, or national origin," the proclamation reads in part.

The proclamation, the Committee says, is issued to combat the "powerful foes of equality and liberty, both at home and abroad." It has received the endorsement of many prominent public officials, churchmen, and educators, including Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana; Gov. R. T. Jones of Arizona; Professors Robert A. Millikan and Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize-winners in physics and chemistry, respectively; the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches in America; Bishop Alexander Mann of Pittsburgh, and George Willard Frasier, President of the Colorado State College of Education.

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U. S. and Britain Are Closer Since Arrival of Lord Lothian

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Washington and London were in closer co-ordination than ever today. Terms of the latest British reply to Chancellor Hitler were communicated to the State Department by Lord Lothian, new British Ambassador who now constitutes an essential link between the two governments. Shortly thereafter, news of the British mobilization reached official Washington.

Certain reports of new optimism reflected from Europe were not altogether substantiated here, although Washington like all capitals is drawing no conclusions from the rapid sequence of events but simply awaits developments. President Roosevelt conferred at length with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and then turned to a succession of domestic-affairs interviews. Reports of an interchange in which Pope Pius XII had urged President Roosevelt to follow up his peace appeals did not find immediate confirmation here.

For Hitler to Choose

The terms of the British reply were not made public, but they were understood to be terse and firm, with the mobilization orders speaking more strikingly than words to indicate the unyielding attitude presented to Chancellor Hitler's demands on Poland. To Washington analysts, provided with a few shreds of information on the actual content of these notes, it seemed that Chancellor Hitler was now given a sharp alternative between war and a peaceful way out of the crisis through negotiations if they are not based on impossible demands.

Increasing pressure is being put on the German Führer by British policy, as communicated here, to indicate that war is the only alternative to reasonable negotiations and to emphasize its seriousness for him. The British are thus doing two things, according to Washington information: (1) They are indicating in every possible and graphic manner their willingness to fight if necessary and the preparedness for a conflict; but meantime (2) they are seeking to bring about possible terms for German-Polish negotiations.

See British Progress

Some observers, following these events, thought the British were making some progress in working out terms under which negotiations might be possible, and they attributed the success to the accompanying firm measures of mobilization and other signs of preparation.

Lord Lothian, who arrived here only yesterday, lost no time in setting up a new channel between London and Washington. He called immediately on Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and later on President Roosevelt. In both cases, the visits were not the usual perfunctory presentation of credentials—although that preliminary had to take place—but embodied long interchanges of discussion.

The new ambassador, an old acquaintance of both the President and the Secretary of State, is the latest-arrived well-informed official from Europe. In an interchange of statements with the President, these two representatives of the British and American Governments sounded a fervent call for peace.

Mr. Roosevelt defined "the principal task of statesmanship" to be "to effect peaceful and constructive solutions of controversies between nations and thus to obviate the folly of war, which unhappily seems to overshadow the world today."

Lord Lothian, in his greeting, had assured the President that the first purpose of the British Government was "to do everything in its power to maintain peace, to bring about whatever political and economic readjustments reason and justice may require by pacific means and so help to bring the nations back to stable prosperity and stable peace."

The Envoy spent a brisk and informal day in his contacts with the American press, and cameramen, as well as with officials. In his state visits he, like the officials he called upon, wore ordinary business dress. Lord Lothian said, on leaving the President:

Shoe on the Other Foot

"I have been a free lance"—referring to his newspaper and magazine writing—"and when I said anything it got only me into trouble. Now I can't say anything because it might get my Government into trouble. Besides, I understand an Ambassador is not supposed to comment on what he said to the President or what the President said to him."

A sizeable group of visitors lined corridors in the State Department to see the Ambassador emerge and grouped in front of the White House Eecutive Offices when he came out to face the cameras. A black kitten also joined the crowd. One of the photographers thrust it into Lord Lothian's hands. He stroked the cat familiarly, it began to purr, and shortly climbed to the Ambassador's shoulder, where it posed for the cameras with the equanimity also shown by Lord Lothian.

The new diplomat came through his baptism of press fire with the success that had been forecast by those acquainted with his knowledge of American affairs. But much more important to world affairs were his long talks with the President and Secretary of State, and they too reflected his acquaintance with these officials and with their viewpoints.

The fact is that British and American relations are on a new basis of confidence and efficient rapprochement. Not only is Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador in London, in the close confidence of the British Government, but Lord Lothian seem likely to take on a similar status here. The relationship does not necessarily mean that politics will be any closer; it does imply that information and understanding will be better.

Britain's First Purpose Is Peace, Lothian Tells Roosevelt in Ceremony

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — Here is the text of Lord Lothian's remarks when he presented his credentials as new British Ambassador to President Roosevelt yesterday and the text of Mr. Roosevelt's reply.

Mr. President:

In handing you today the royal letter accrediting me as His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States I am instructed by the King, my august sovereign, to convey to you his friendly greetings and to express to you his earnest hope for the happiness and prosperity of the United States.

I have further been instructed by Their Majesties, the King and Queen, to convey to you, Mr. President, and through you to the American people, their most grateful thanks for the cordial welcome and the unbounded hospitality that were extended to them on the occasion of their recent visit to the United States. The friendly impressions they derived from that visit will not soon fade from Their Majesties' minds and they feel that it was evidence not only of the good will and understanding which now exist between the British and the American peoples, but that nothing that can arise is likely to disturb this happy state of affairs.

These sentiments are shared to the full by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Following the example set by my distinguished predecessor, Sir Ronald Lindsay, and in accordance with my instructions I shall do my utmost to maintain and fortify the good relations which now for many years have existed between Great Britain and the United States and I trust that in this congenial task I shall receive your support, Mr. President, and that of your Administration.

Unfortunately I assume my office at a time when the whole world is disturbed by war, by rumors of war, and by preparations for war. It is the first purpose of the Government I have the honor to represent to do everything in its power to maintain peace, to bring about whatever political and economic adjustments reason and justice may require by pacific means and so help to bring the nations back to stable prosperity and stable peace. They are confident that in this search for peace they are only pursuing the same ends which you, Mr. President, and the American people also have at heart.

May I in conclusion express my own keen pleasure in being accredited as His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States. I have for many years been a frequent visitor to these shores, and I have long entertained a deep affection and admiration for the remarkable qualities and achievement of the American people and for the institutions under which they live.

The President's Answer

Mr. Roosevelt replied:

Mr. Ambassador:

It is a source of special gratification to receive you as His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and to acknowledge His Majesty's kind and friendly wishes on my behalf and on that of the American people.

I cordially reciprocate these good wishes and ask you to convey to your sovereign, whose recent visit to the United States in company with Her Majesty emphasized the close friendship between the American and British peoples, my earnest hope for the tranquillity, prosperity, and happiness of the British people and the success of the wise and patriotic labors of His Majesty for their welfare.

It is the sincere desire of the American Government and people that the relationship of mutual cordiality and mutual respect now happily existing between our countries shall continue to prevail as one of the cornerstones upon which the structure of peace is founded. Your predecessor, Sir Ronald Lindsay, won a distinguished place in the esteem of my countrymen for his labors over many years to foster practical understanding between the British and American nations, and I confidently anticipate that you, Mr. Ambassador, whose achievement in the field of international co-operation is well known to us, have come prepared to work hard in the same cause.

The principal task of international statesmanship is to effect peaceful and constructive solutions of controversies between nations and thus to obviate the folly of war, which unhappily seems to overshadow the world today. The American Government and people have consistently, over many years, devoted themselves to the search for permanent peace and an end of the fear of aggression. In this effort, I am happy to record, they have always found that the British Government and people were pursuing the same ends. It is particularly gratifying, therefore, to receive from, you, Mr. Ambassador, at this time of crisis, renewed assurance of your Government's determination to maintain the peace.

I take pleasure in welcoming you to the United States and in expressing the hope that your stay in this country may be long and happy.

Anglo-French 'Talks' in America

Wide World

British and French Ambassadors to United States

The new British Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, left, is here shown at the State Department, discussing the European tangle with the French Ambassador, Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin, right.

Bremen Sails From N. Y. After Futile Arms Search

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—The log jam on trans-Atlantic shipping from the Port of New York was broken today following clearance by customs authorities last night of the Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line; the Acquitania, of the Cunard-White Star, and the Transylvania, of the Anchor Lines.

Search for Arms

Sir Ronald Lindsay, retiring British Ambassador to the United States, was a passenger on the Acquitania. Before the vessel steamed, he voiced optimism regarding the outcome of the European crisis, but obviously was sad at leaving the United States.

All three vessels were held up here for a thorough search by agents of the Treasury Department to insure that they carried no armaments or in any way violated the provisions of the Federal Neutrality Act.

Capt. William Dreschsel, Marine Superintendent of the North German Lloyd, denied reports the Bremen would not return directly to Germany, but would put in at some neutral port or be converted into a war auxiliary craft. Instead, the vessel would go directly to her home port of Bremerhaven as quickly as possible, he declared. Stressing that the Bremen was worth $20,000,000, he said the German Government wanted her home for safekeeping.

The Bremen arrived here Aug. 28 with 1,600 passengers and made immediate preparations to leave New York without cargo or passengers for the eastward Atlantic crossing, but United States officials refused clearance papers and boarded the vessel with searching parties to see if there was contraband aboard.

Double Meaning

It was held in shipping circles that the inspection of the German vessel had two meanings. One was to make sure she was not to be outfitted at sea as a raider to harass commercial shipping, thus making the United States liable for damage if the craft were outfitted here; secondly it was viewed as an attempt by this country to show Reichsführer Hitler that despite the Federal Neutrality Act, American sympathies were on the side of Britain, France, and Poland in the present European crisis.

Sir Ronald, who was succeeded in the ambassadorial post by the Marquess of Lothian, said he had not given up hope for peace.

"I should never dream of despairing till war is declared," he said. "It is no use to abandon hope till war comes."

Asked what he considered his greatest achievement during his nine-year ambassadorship, Sir Ronald held it was the trade agreement signed last September, although he added that war would probably "knock it endways."

Leaves Public Life

The one-time Ambassador said he was going to leave public life on his return to England.

The steamship Normandie of the French Line remained in port, despite permission to sail. Officials of the Line said they were waiting for a larger passenger list.

The President Harding of the American Presidents Line also steamed for England with a supply of cots to aid in the evacuation of Americans from France and Britain.

Simultaneously, it was announced from Southampton, Eng., that the steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line steamed from that port Aug. 30 for New York with a record passenger list of 2,385.

Ship Sails Suddenly

EVERETT, Wash., Aug. 31 (AP)—The German motorship Portland, held here by its captain since Aug. 27 because of the European crisis, left port suddenly last night, presumably for Portland, Ore.

The veil of secrecy that shrouded activities of customs officers and Coast Guardsmen aboard the vessel was not lifted by her departure.

Several passengers left the ship after having been virtual prisoners in their own land.

Roosevelts on Liner

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Roosevelts almost had a family reunion when the United States liner Washington arrived today, for the wife of the President was at the pier to greet the President's mother, a son, and daughter-in-law.

Mrs. Sara Roosevelt had been away six weeks visiting a sister in Paris. She said she enjoyed her stay, but cut it short when Ambassador William Bullitt in Paris "thought it would be a good thing if I came back at once."

John Roosevelt and his wife, the former Miss Anne Lindsay Clark, said they found England and France calm. Aboard also were Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, Edward G. Robinson, screen actor, his wife and son.

Reply of Italy To Roosevelt Noncommittal

(Continued from Page 1)

one of the most important keys to the current efforts on all sides to break up the German alliance system and to reduce the number of Reichsführer Hitler's friends, and thus to dissuade him from risking a war.

Belgian Press Cautious

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31 (AP)—Only Italy has yet to reply to the joint offer of mediation in the European crisis made by King Leopold of Belgium and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

Germany, France, England, and Poland have acknowledged the proffer although no call has yet been made by those powers for mediation by the two sovereigns.

Germany replied through its Ambassador who visited Hubert Pierlot, Foreign Minister. An official communiqué said the Ambassador "expressed on behalf of his Government its deep gratitude for this generous gesture."

The Belgian press, on Government advice, has been careful to refrain from comment on the international situation which would embarrass the Government.

Panama and Salvador notified King Leopold of their adherence to his call for peace made on behalf of the neutral Scandinavian nations.

New Plea by Pope

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 31 (AP)—A sudden new peace move by Pope Pius XII appeared to have been launched today with the handing of notes to representatives of Italy, France, Germany, Poland, and Great Britain. An informed prelate said they contained a peace appeal.

Three Reply to Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 31 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said last night that he had received acknowledgements of each of the three peace appeals he cabled Aug. 25 to the leaders of the German, Polish, and Italian Governments.

The Prime Minister said he was advised Aug. 29 by Dr. Erich Windels, German Consul General here, that Reichsführer Hitler had asked that Mr. King be advised that his message had been received. There was no comment from Herr Hitler.

Jan Pawlica, Consul General for Poland, also notified the Prime Minister that he had been instructed to acknowledge receipt of the message to President Moscicki and to say that Mr. Moscicki appreciated the desire of Canada to further peaceful negotiation.

Premier Mussolini of Italy replied directly on Aug. 27 assuring Mr. King that he would leave no effort untried that might lead to "a just and lasting peace."

Aliens Stage Rush For Naturalization

NEW YORK (AP)—Business is booming in the naturalization branch of the Department of Labor here as a result of the European crisis.

Officials said Aug. 31 that more than 80,000 "rush applications" for first papers had been filed, and that "thousands" of persons had made inquiries to "straighten out" their naturalization.

Leading in the rush, unprecedented since the World War, are Englishmen. Next come Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Poles and Irish in that order.

Genoa Ship Cabins Overtaxed

ROME, Aug. 31 (AP)—Difficulties surrounded the embarkation at Genoa of stranded Americans who had arranged to return to the United States aboard the President Monroe. About 250 prospective passengers appeared at the dock at embarkation time, but the vessel had accommodation for only 200. Efforts were being made to make provision for a few extra before the vessel sailed.

Reports from Northern Italian cities indicated that many residents were moving into the country. Unusual withdrawals from banks were reported.

Tourist Queue in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—One of the strangest queues formed in Paris today was a line of determined tourists, mostly Americans, who have held out on camp stools for the last two days on the sidewalk before the Opera in the heart of Paris, grimly watching a closed and guarded door.

The door led into the main Paris office of the Lloyd Triestino Lines—the Italian lines—whose ships canceled their scheduled departures from Italian ports for the United States, leaving hundreds of tourists stranded.

The tourists want their money back. Yesterday they were admitted to the offices one by one, but the operation took so long that many who sat at the end of the line were back again this morning.

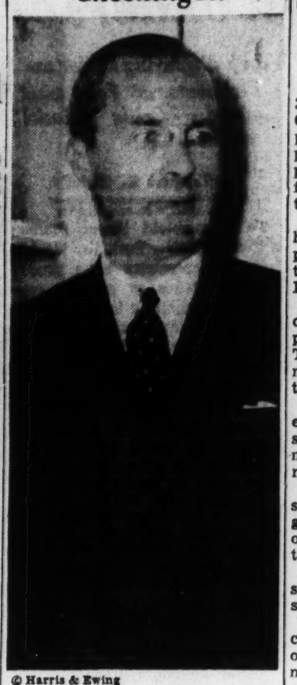
Dickinson Frowns On Church Gambling

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, who has vigorous ideas on the place of the Church in American life, frowned officially Aug. 31 on "gambling" conducted by churches, fraternal orders and similar organizations.

In a letter answering a question by Police Commissioner Heinrich A. Pickert of Detroit, Governor Dickinson asserted:

"I believe it is our duty to suppress bingo, keeno and similar games. Whether the prizes be in the form of money or merchandise is a minor detail because, after all, this is unquestionably a form of gambling, and gambling is prohibited both by State law and by many local ordinances."

Checking In



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Edwin C. Wilson

Newly appointed Minister to Uruguay calls on President Roosevelt to "check in" before sailing Sept. 22 for his post. The new Minister was formerly Counsellor at the United States Embassy at Paris.

London

(Continued from Page 1)

munication leaves the door ajar for a peaceful solution.

Meanwhile the imminence of the war danger is bringing an increased tendency toward co-operation among Central and East European states. Hungary, having refused a Rumanian offer of a non-aggression pact, has itself offered a non-aggression pact to Yugoslavia. Belgrade reports indicate that this offer will be rejected in its turn unless it is extended to Rumania.

The interpretation placed on these "round the mulberry bush" maneuvers in informed circles is that the three countries do not want to commit themselves too far while outcome of the wider European crisis is still uncertain. None of them, in fact, appears ready to drop certain claims and the animosities which have become almost second nature, unless the common danger is of sufficient magnitude to force them to do so.

Political wisecrackers add that if Rumania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia came together at this stage it would be tantamount to admission that a war between Germany and the peace front is inevitable.

Further east the prospects of at least a truce in Anglo-Japanese disputes are regarded as bright. But the Monitor learns that when the Japanese Ambassador called at the Foreign Office earlier in the week he was told categorically that there would be no change in British policy toward the Sino-Japanese "incident."

It is felt that the Ambassador can scarcely have been surprised in view of the far stronger position Britain now occupies in this part of the world, thanks to the German-Soviet nonaggression pact.

Inter-American Agenda Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Plans for formulating closer inter-American co-operation in commercial fields will be discussed at the first meeting of the Treasury Representatives of the American Republics, to meet at Guatemala City, Nov. 13, it was announced here today.

The forthcoming conference has as its objective the exchange of impressions and ideas of the various economic problems encountered in the Americas in the past decade, with particular regard for monetary, foreign exchange and banking matters, according to the program recently released by the Pan-American Union.

"The purpose of the conversations," according to the Union's announcement, "will be to define the possibility of closer co-operation between the American Republics, and to indicate the topics to be considered in succeeding conferences."

Nonstop East-West Hop Bussy's Prelude to Derby

GLENDALE, Calif. (AP)—Arthur Bussy flew nonstop across the Continent from East to West in 13 hours, 21 minutes, Aug. 30. The present East-West record is 10 hours, 3 minute, and 7 seconds.

"I wasn't trying to break any records, and just took my time," said Mr. Bussy, an Oyersford, Pa., flier. He said he would enter the small trimotored Bellanca plane in the Bendix Derby from Los Angeles to Cleveland, Sept. 2.

Slovaks Must Feed Germans Despite Shortage of Food

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 31 (AP)—The decree of the Slovak Government — surrendering its powers to a German Army of occupation—has required Slovaks to provide automobiles, horses, carts, foodstuffs, and other materials to the German Army.

Premier Josef Tiso of Slovakia hailed the German military occupation as guaranteeing the Nation's independence "against the Polish menace."

With press and radio under rigid control, no Slovak reaction was publicly apparent to Premier Tiso's claim that entry of the German Army "completely secured the independence of Slovakia."

It was declared privately, however, that Slovakia would face a severe food shortage if the German occupation continued indefinitely.

Official figures published in July showed that Slovakia's supply of grain would barely suffice for its own population through the winter.

Supplies of meat, lard, and sugar were exhausted at many stores in the Capital.

No Government source would or could say where the Nation's Army of 30,000 men, reinforced by the mobilization of several reserve classes, was now stationed. The main barracks in Bratislava were vacant. Travelers returning from the high Tatra Mountains along the Polish Border reported they had seen Slovak regiments there.

Focal Point for Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31—Latest Polish mobilization measures could hardly have been delayed any longer after the proclamation of Premier Tiso of Slovakia welcoming German troops. This, it is clear, might well mark the first step toward an attack on Poland by the way of Slovakia on the excuse of helping Germany's Slovak ally regain lost territories.

Reports here indicate that more than 100,000 German troops with tanks and the like, passed through Bratislava during the past 10 days on the way to Poland, and that monitors and barges carrying oil have been assembled on the Danube opposite the Slovak Capital.

Chaos in Slovakia is worse than it has been since 1919. Everybody knows that the small cliques around Premier Tiso are simply tools in German hands and that his territorial claims against Poland make no appeal to the average Slovak. He probably does not know where such a district as, for example, Javorina, is situated and certainly since last September is very vague as to the frontiers of his own country.

Slovaks returning to old Slovakia from these areas, which Hungary took over after last September, are very bitter against an alleged attempt at Magyarization by their new rulers, and anti-Hungarian feeling is increasing in Slovakia.

Slovak Myth Ended

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Bratislava Government handed over its powers to the German military authorities yesterday, it put an end to the myth that there was an independent "republic" of Slovakia under a benevolent German Protectorate.

European observers were surprised on the 14th of March when Joseph Tiso, the leader of a minority party that for 20 years had demanded only administrative self-government for the Slovaks within the Czechoslovak republic, proclaimed an independent state after personal consultation with Herr Hitler. They knew that the mountainous strip of territory wedged in between Poland and Hungary could not survive economically and that its uneducated peasant population would not provide leadership capable of maintaining independence.

Independent One Day

Slovakia was independent for one day only, for on March 15 Premier Joseph Tiso, a Roman Catholic priest and leader of the autonomist Hlinka Party, "begged" Adolf Hitler, whose troops were at the very moment engaged in subjugating his fellow Slavs in Bohemia and Moravia, to assume the Protectorate over the little Republic.

Herr Hitler accepted and one week later on March 23 a treaty defined the new relationship. In return for a promise to protect the state for 25 years Germany demanded the right to fortify and maintain troops in more than one-half of the country; it is insisted that the Slovaks organize their army in collaboration with German generals, and that the foreign policy of the two countries be coordinated.

On March 24 already Herr Hitler had violated his pledge, because he permitted Hungary to take a slice off the eastern frontier of Slovakia. Economically Slovakia fared no better, for the cost of government could not be met by taxes and an internal loan failed to bring 10 per cent of the desired sum. Germany in occupying Prague took over all the gold reserves of the Czechoslovak State and refused to give Slovakia a share.

Loan From Germany

Facing inflation and the worst depression, Slovakia had to accept a loan from Germany which involved virtually complete economic domination.

In its internal policies the Slovak Government followed the German model and legislated against Jews. A constitution was promulgated in July which declared Slovakia to be a Republic on a "Christian and national basis" with a freely elected Parliament. However, as in Germany, the candidates could be nominated only from the one legal party which in Slovakia is the National Peoples Party.

Prior to last March no one had thought of an independent Slovakia. For 20 years the Czechs and the Slovaks had lived side by side by virtue of an agreement made in Pittsburgh in 1918 which provided that the two Slav peoples should form sovereign nations within a sovereign state.

The Slovaks, who had been under Hungarian rule for 10 centuries and had no tradition of self-government, were in practice ruled by their brother Czechs until the time when they could educate a class of public servants, of their own.

Demand for Autonomy

An increasing number of educated Slovaks after the World War began to demand the local autonomy they felt was guaranteed to them in the Pittsburgh agreement, and insisted on a Slovak Parliament. They formed the National Populist Party under the leadership of the Rev. Andreas Hlinka, a Roman Catholic priest who 30 years before had fought against Hungarian rule.

The Hlinka Party was at best a small minority party, but it copied its methods from the Sudeten Germans, even organizing a private army, called the Hlinka Guards. When the Sudetens presented a demand for autonomy, the Rev. Mr. Hlinka followed the pattern. He asked for a Slovak legislative assembly with jurisdiction over taxes, customs, state industries, etc.; he demanded that Slovakia be considered an autonomous part of the Czechoslovak Republic, and he claimed the right of the Slovaks to have their own citizenship. As few Czech officials were to remain in Slovakia as possible.

Autonomy Granted

No one took this program seriously, but when the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia began at Munich, the Prague Government considered it better to give the Slovaks autonomy than to see them absorbed by the Hungarians.

As a result, every point of the Hlinka program was granted, and an autonomous Government under the new Party leader, Joseph Tiso, took charge of all but Army and foreign affairs. But even in the matter of foreign affairs the Slovaks acted independently and concluded a commercial treaty with Germany on their own and they strengthened the Hlinka Guards into what amounted to an army. German influence continued to grow, and when the Prague Government dismissed the Tiso Government and instituted a more moderate regime in order to forestall a separatist "putsch," the Rev. Mr. Tiso went to Berchtesgaden and the next day proclaimed the independence of Slovakia.

The educated classes of Slovakia will resent pro-German policies of the Populist Party which have led to the complete loss of independence, but for the majority of the Slovak people German annexation means nothing more than a change of masters. The Slovak peasant lacks political consciousness and he has never fought for political independence the way his Czech "brothers" have. To him German rule cannot be much worse than Hungarian rule, and he will probably resent it less than the rule of the Czech civil servants in the post-war years.

Czech Army Legion Dissolved by Reich

By the Associated Press

Prague, Aug. 31

The Czech Legion—an organization of patriots who fought for an independent Czechoslovakia in the allied armies during the World War—was dissolved by order of Reichsprotector Baron Konstantin von Neurath last night.

Legion membership totaled more than 100,000.

Key posts in the former Czech Army and most of its generals came from the ranks of the Legion.

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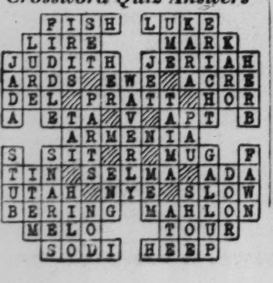

Britain Orders Up More Reserves; Germany Organized for Quick Action

By J. Emlyn Williams
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31 — Establishment of the new German Defense Council and Poland's extraordinary defense measures, amounting in effect to general mobilization, are grounds for grave concern, it is felt in Berlin.

Appointment of Council Ministers for defense of the State, with Field Marshal Hermann Göring as its head, is stated to be only "for the duration of the present political tension abroad for the uniform management of economic affairs," but it is clear that such an innovation means concentration of power for speedy action.

Free to Act Quickly

This new Council can issue decrees without permission of the cabinet or the Reichstag or even without Reichsführer Hitler's signature. Composition of the Council also seems to indicate a concentration of military, economic, and political powers, seeing that the head of the Army, the Ministers of Economic Affairs and the Interior, Herr Hitler's deputy in the National Socialist Party, and the chief of the Reichschancellery are all members of it.

In addition to Marshal Göring the Council includes:

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, as head of the Nation's administrative apparatus.

Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, as Chief of the High Command of the armed forces.

Dr. Walther Funk, as President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics.

Rudolf Hess, as Deputy Führer of the National Socialist Party.

Dr. Hans-Heinrich Lammers, as liaison between the Führer and the Council.

Göring and Hitler Sign

The decree centralizing defense authority in the Council was signed jointly by Reichsführer Hitler and Marshal Göring. It specifies that "united leadership in administration and economy" is to be provided "for the duration of the present foreign political tension." Interest attaches to the fact that it is specifically provided that the authority of Marshal Göring, in the directing of the "four-year plan," continues. It enables the Cabinet Council to issue decrees with legal authority in case Herr Hitler should not do so himself.

The decree adds significantly: "I (Adolf Hitler) will determine the time for discontinuance of this decree."

Internal Forces Not Clear

The fact is clear however that the Reich is now in a condition which is not clear with a division of powers between the military and civil authorities. Undoubtedly development of events during the next few days will decide which of these authorities will have the greater measure of control.

All this suggests preparations for a speedy war rather than peace action, but following National Socialist history in internal affairs one knows its leaders are able to favor solution of definite problems even one minute before midnight. The danger, however, this time is all the greater since in the past their last-minute solutions have been made by concessions from the other side.

Soviet Delay Displeases

Though nonratification of the German-Russian Pact [the Völkischer Beobachter is reported to have told its readers the pact was ratified in Moscow in five minutes] does not technically mean that it is not in force, Berlin official circles are certainly not pleased that this ratification should have been postponed by the Soviets so long, and to the people to whom this pact was the final straw which was to break the democracies' resistance, Russia's apparent apathy is distressing.

The German press and radio continue friendlier toward Great Britain and there is repetition of the desire for friendship with that country, but this is accompanied by renewal of demands for what Germany wants from Poland. As so often during the whole National Socialist regime when the international issue has come to a point where something is demanded from Germany, the answer in Berlin today is "Everything depends on London."

French Cabinet In Urgent Session

By the Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 31

The French Cabinet met in urgent session at 6 tonight (12 noon E. S. T.) with President Lebrun, only three hours after Premier Edouard Daladier had conferred with British Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps.

As the Premier entered the meeting at the Presidential Palace he announced that the session "is not called to consider general mobilization."

He gave no indication, however, of the reason he did call it.

Hitler Talks to Forster

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (AP)—Albert Forster, the Danzig National Socialist district leader, conferred with Reichsführer Hitler yesterday, but returned immediately to Danzig. Closest secrecy was maintained about the Free City's leader's visit.

Philadelphia Hears Advice on Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADEPLHIA—The Philadelphia Housing Authority could house 25 per cent more low-income families if its dwellings were built at the average price of the lower-priced private homes in this city, according to Bernard J. Newman Managing Director of the Philadelphia Housing Association.

In a long analysis of the Authority here, Mr. Newman suggested that "it would seem advisable to create real working advisory committees of tchnically qualified persons."

Attacking the high cost of housing at the Authority's newest slum-clearance project, Mr. Newman pointed out that "the overall costs will average $5,936.95 per family dwelling against the average sales price of $5,812 on all private operation houses completed and sold during 1938."

Britain to Respect Danish Neutrality

LONDON (AP) — The Foreign Office stated Aug. 30 that assurances had been conveyed to Denmark "that, so long as Danish neutrality is respected by Germany, it will, of course, be respected by the British Government, who have no desire that Denmark should be involved in a war which they still hope may be avoided."

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP) — The British Government today ordered complete mobilization of the Navy and called up the remainder of the regular Army reserve and supplementary reserve.

This move was announced in a statement from the Prime Minister's residence after a special meeting of defense ministers and key Cabinet members had discussed preparedness steps to meet the European crisis.

Earlier, the government had ordered "precautionary" removal of approximately 3,000,000 women, children, invalids, and aged from London and other danger zones.

The London Stock Exchange announced it would be closed tomorrow. No date was fixed for the reopening of the exchange, although it was assumed it would resume operations as soon as transportation facilities again became normal after the evacuation crush.

Poland Near War Basis

WARSAW, Aug. 31 (AP)—Thousands of grim-faced Polish civilians donned khaki uniforms and marched off as soldiers today to answer President Moscicki's order of near-general mobilization for defense of the Republic.

The order, calling all reservists under 40 years of age to the colors, was expected to swell Poland's armed manpower from 1,500,000 to well over 2,000,000.

Assurances that Poland's 3,500,000 Jews were ready to do their part in defending the Nation was given in "Jerusalem Liberated," organ of the New Zionists.

"In this momentous time decisive for the honor and independence of Poland," the newspaper declared, "we, the Jews of Poland, await in full preparedness for the order for the armed and victorious march to be given by Poland's Commander-in-Chief."

Poland has the largest Jewish population in Europe and many Jews called to the colors with their military classes are already under arms.

A Government communiqué declared that Germany's "policy of aggression" had "left no doubt about the fact that Poland is endangered."

Britain Informed

The mobilization order, it was taken for granted here, was issued with full knowledge of Britain, which is bound by a mutual assistance pact to come to aid of Poland.

The Ministry of Finance announced that German banks in Poland had been deprived of the right to deal in foreign currency.

All international sporting events scheduled in Poland, including the Gordon Bennett balloon race, have been canceled.

A sudden test blackout was ordered at 11 o'clock last night. It is understood Warsaw's blackouts will continue until further notice.

Digging of trenches and construction of air raid shelters continued with a large proportion of women wielding spades, particularly in the city's parks and suburbs.

Priority Evacuation

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—"Precautionary" evacuation of school children, mothers, and invalids from London and other key cities tomorrow—a movement perhaps involving several millions of persons—was ordered today by the British Ministry of Health. The operation will require several days.

The Ministry of Health statement said the step did not mean that war was regarded as inevitable.

The total population of the designated evacuation is about 11,000,000, but only about 3,000,000 of these residents would fall into the first group to be moved.

Those falling in the "priority classes" are school children accompanied by their teachers, children of pre-school age accompanied by their mothers or other escorts, expectant mothers, and the adult blind and crippled population if the removal of invalids is feasible.

Evacuation will be from the following areas: Greater London which includes the London County Council area, the county boroughs of West Ham and East Ham, the boroughs of Walthamstow; Leyton, Ilford, and Barking in Essex; the boroughs of Tottenham, Hornsey, Willesden, Acton and Edmonton in Middlesex, the Medway towns of Chatham, Gillingham, and Rochester; Dagenham, Thurrock, Gravesend, and Northfleet, Portsmouth, Gosport and Southampton, Birmingham and Smethwick, Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead, Wallesey, and Crosby. Manchester, Salford and Stretford, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Hull and Rotherham, Newcastle and Gateshead, Runcorn and Widnes and in Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Clydebank, and Rosyth.

For emergency purposes the population of Britain is roughly divided into three classes:

1. The relatively congested areas where "priority" evacuation now has been ordered among a population of about 11,000,000.
2. The "neutral" or less dangerous areas during air raids in which about 13,000,000 live.
3. The country or "reception" areas in which more than 16,000,000 reside.

Exiles Ask to Aid France

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—Thousands of applications to serve in the French Army poured in on the Government today from political exiles and foreigners living in France.

Requests were voiced in the French press that the Government do something about these application from Germans, Austrians, Spaniards, Czechs, Italians, Albanians, and White Russians.

Unofficial recruiting bureaus were busy, with crowds of applicants.

Many applications were for the French Foreign Legion.

American veterans of the last war already have told the French Government they have plans ready for American volunteers.

Some 3,000,000 foreigners live in France. The largest individual blocks are Italian and Spanish.

Swiss Fill Army Command

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Swiss Parliament by a vote of 204 to 25 yesterday elected Col. Henri Guisan general and commander of the Swiss Army—a post established only in the event of a national emergency.

Colonel Guisan, commander of the first corps at Lausanne, immediately took the oath of fidelity to the Swiss Confederation and was acclaimed by a crowd of thousands massed around the Bundhaus when he emerged with President Etter.

The crowd sang the National Anthem while General Guisan stood at salute with President Etta.

The upper and lower house voted full powers for the Swiss Federal Council—the Swiss counterpart of a cabinet—to act in any crisis.

Italy Divides Army

ROME (AP)—Division of the Italian army into two parts, respectively commanded by Crown Prince Umberto and Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was announced Aug. 31. No explanation was given for the brief order made known over the air to Italians.

One interpretation offered, however, was that assigning half the army command to Prince Umberto was to enlist definitely the royal family in whatever military action may fall on Italy in her alliance with Germany.

Prince Umberto has been inspector of infantry and a member of the army general staff. Marshal Graziani, next to Marshal Pietro Badoglio, was Italy's principal Ethiopian war commander and suceeded Marshal Badoglio as Viceroy of Ethiopia.

Spain's War Preparation

MADRID, Aug. 31 (AP) — Gen. Francisco Franco yesterday appointed Gen. Juan Vigon, chief of his personal staff, as head of a Supreme General Staff charged with studying means of making Spain self-sufficient in the production of all commodities, war materials, and ammunition in the event of war.

This high general staff will be under General Franco's direct orders,

Airline Operations

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Brussels-Cologne and night Brussels-London Airlines have resumed operation.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 31 (AP)—The exodus of Germans from Egypt continued as two Greek ships sailed with 100 passengers.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Imperial Airways cancelled its service from Croydon to Le Touquet, French Coastal resort, because the resort has been practically emptied by the crisis.

Normal Food Buying Asked

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Government, which for months has been urging families to lay in food supplies, last night asked them to restrict buying to normal needs. This was to prevent abnormal demand on shops.

The London Stock Exchange announced it would transfer to Denham, Buckinghamshire, if war makes the City untenable. Business would be suspended the first few days.

Russia's War Measures

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (AP)—Both houses of the Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, today adopted unanimously a new and tighter conscription law which War Commissar Marshal K. E. Voroshiloff declared would show Russia's enemies that "we shall not be caught unawares."

The bill extends some terms of service, lowers conscript ages for high school graduates, and provides for wartime mobilization of women trained in medicine and communication technique.

Switzerland Reassured

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Italian Minister to Switzerland today gave Giuseppe Motta, Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs, assurances that Italy would observe Swiss neutrality, in the event of war.

Mr. Motta replied that Switzerland would observe strict neutrality, continuing normal peacetime trade with Italy.

The Italian Minister's call was in reply to a note sent by Switzerland to Rome, Paris, and Berlin calling attention to the declaration of Swiss neutrality made by th National Council ystrday.

General Weygand at Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—General Maxime Weygand of France, who is expected to take supreme command of British and French land forces in the Near East in event of war, arrived here from Beirut today to confer with Lieut. Gen. Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of Britain's forces in the Near East.

Big 'Scoop' Proves Birthday Message

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reporters in the State Department press room got set for a big news story Aug. 31 when an official announced that President Roosevelt had sent a message to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

The conclusion immediately jumped at was that the President had adhered to the move for peace and mediation advanced by the Netherlands Queen and the King of Belgium.

However, the message turned out to be one of congratulation upon the Queen's birthday anniversary and read:

"To the messages of felicitation which are being conveyed to Your Majesty upon this anniversary, permit me to add my sincere congratulations and best wishes for Your Majesty's personal welfare and the peace and prosperity of the people of the Netherlands."

Paderewski Speech Banned by Swiss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist and onetime Premier of Poland, was prohibited by the Swiss Government from making a 15-minute speech from Lucerne last night, the National Broadcasting Company announced today.

The Swiss Government banned the speech, which was to have been carried over the blue network of the N. B. C. at 5:30 p. m., New York time on the ground it might be interpreted as a violation of that country's neutrality in the present European crisis.

Red Cross Aids Chinese

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Red Cross gave $5,000 for the relief of Chinese civilians trapped by floods in the area of Tientsin, China.

Ready for the Defense of France

© International

The Big Three of the Republic's Armed Forces

Coming from a conference with the Premier are, left to right, Marshal Joseph Vuillemin, head of the Air Force; Admiral Jean Darlan, head of the French fleet; and Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, head of the Army, and in supreme command of all the military forces.

Hitler Came Near Ultimatum In Call for Beck of Poland

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 31—The most acute phase of "war nerves" has yet not developed into the first phase of more fatal war. This summarizes the general impression of the situation in French and foreign diplomatic circles here today. The German military occupation of Slovakia and responsive Polish military measures have aggravated the situation, but no virtually irrevocable step, such as the general mobilization of any large country or the time of an ultimatum, has yet been taken, and the maintenance of diplomatic communication between Berlin and London is a mildly hopeful sign.

It is learned reliably that Reichsführer Hitler tried a method that might be described as near an ultimatum during his oral conversation with Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador, intimating that he would discuss issues directly with Poland if the Warsaw Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, would come to Berlin by Wednesday.

The British Government communicated this suggestion to Paris where Premier Edouard Daladier expressed himself strongly opposed to any such move, since it seemed to foreshadow the same kind of capitulation that followed visits of Dr Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, to Berchtesgaden, and President Hacha of Czechoslovakia to Berlin last spring.

Territorial Exchange Hinted

At any rate Wednesday passed without Mr. Beck coming to Berlin and without any positive German action. Of course, Herr Hitler did not commit himself publicly, nor did he indicate what steps he would take if Mr. Beck declined his peremptory invitation.

While the maintenance of intense diplomatic activity and such moves as the mediation offer of King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina show many efforts directed toward the preservation of peace, in these critical days the opposed fronts are drawn pretty stiffly, especially after Herr Hitler publicly demanded Danzig and the Corridor in his communication to M. Daladier.

The newspaper l'Oeuvre suggests that the German-Polish problem is capable of solution through a double exchange of territory and populations, which would transfer Germans living in Poland to Germany, while the Poles living in Germany would return to Poland.

Simultaneously Poland would cede Danzig and the Corridor to Germany, receiving in exchange a new corridor with a port at Memel. This territorial exchange would be accompanied by a transfer of poles living in the Corridor and Germans living in Memel. There is no indication, however, that any such suggestion has reached the stage of actual serious discussion although some observers consider possible a last-minute intervention by Premier Mussolini with some such suggestion as part of a mediation plan.

School Children Moved

Meanwhile Paris continues its preparations, the most striking being the large scale evacuation of school children who crowded all the Paris stations yesterday and today. The famous paintings of the Louvre have been stored in air-conditioned vaults of the Bank of France where it is believed they can be preserved indefinitely without harm.

There have been various declarations of loyalty to France from the large foreign communities permanently resident in France, such as Poles and Italians, and thousands of foreigners are enlisting in the French Army for service, not in the Foreign Legion, but in various regular regiments, with the understanding that they will perform three months' military service if there is no war.

International tension has not affected the humor of the French press which publishes the usual number of quips and cartoons.

White spaces in the newspapers appear with increasing frequency, indicating the activity of censorship.

League Continues Meeting Plans In Spite of Crisis

GENEVA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Peace or war, the League of Nations Council and Assembly meet here next month.

Despite the crisis, League officials went ahead with plans for the session which will consider the League's role in event of war.

Next year's budget and election of new members to the League Council and World Court will head the agenda of the Assembly which takes up Sept. 11. The Council meets Sept. 8.

The League of Nations—organized under the Versailles Treaty to "achieve international peace and security" has not been utilized to prevent forcible territorial changes. Its actions will be removed from the political arena and the September Council and Assembly will center on strengthening League economic and humanitarian functions.

Encouraged by the note of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of States, to Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General, last February on the technical work of the League, the Council at its May session appointed a committee to recommend to the Assembly means by which the League's economic and social work could be made more effective.

The report of this Committee headed by S. M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner at London, will be the important item on the Assembly's program.

Supreme Soviet Takes Up Pact

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet, Russia's parliament, decided today to consider ratification of the German-Russian nonaggression pact at 7:30 p. m., tonight (11:30 a. m., E. S. T.), in joint session.

Premier and Foreign Minister V. Molotoff is expected to report to the session.

At the same time Defense Commissar Marshal K. E. Voroshiloff told the delegates that the Soviet Union is extending the term of service for aviators, border guards and non-commissioned infantry officers from two to three years.

The conscript age also is being lowered from 20 to 19 for high school graduates and 18 years, respectively.

In separate sessions, both houses proceeded to adoption of the new conscription law this afternoon.

The Soviet Union will abolish exemption from military service of persons who object on religious grounds, Commissar Voroshiloff said, adding there had been no such objections from any of the 1937 or 1938 conscripts.

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NEW YORK CITY

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Nine

"Why do you come to New York with all America to choose for a domicile?" Mr Greeley gazed at the man reprovingly from behind the desk that was too big for him. "There's a vast country back of the Hudson eager for settlers, with unequaled facilities of communication by railways, turnpikes, canals and river steamers." (The forthcoming editorial about the advantages of western settlements was forming rapidly into neat and finished paragraphs ready for writing.)

"Faith, and I've tried all the means of travel, except not the railway," answered the newcomer. "Getting down from Canada without more money than just enough was not so easy as the telling it. And I'd have stopped at the first wide field that offered the fruit of its sod, but that I had my reasons for getting to this city—as quick as ever I could and now for the time being my reasons for needing to remain here. And while I'm here I'd be glad to work for you. Can you give me work, that's what I'm asking."

"The institutions, state of society, even impulses of the American people are in some measure new and peculiar." It was hard for Mr. Greeley to interrupt his thought once it began to flow into editorial channels. "Foreigners have a great deal to unlearn before they can begin to learn correctly. The country itself is the great teacher."

A Bagpipe Player

"That's so now," the Irishman nodded in agreement. "Many's the time I've written of the wide fields of the American continent but never even in a dream could have guessed the extent of them. Nor the black soil of the fields. Nor the ease of the growing. On that canal coming down here it's a place I marked, a bit of a hill—not too steep for plowing, banked against the wind with willows. It's said every Irishman has a potato growing in his head, and I begin to believe it—but yet it's here at the harbor where the boats come in I must be staying."

Before Mr. Greeley could pick up the thread of his talk, his young assistant spoke from across the room, addressing the stranger in careless indolent tones.

"Do you play a bagpipe?" he asked, and Mr. Greeley frowned at so frivolous an interruption, but the Irishman answered with a deep laugh, that he did.

"Maybe I could play the pipes for the populace of this city? Maybe there's more need for that than for my writing. Is that what you're thinking, young man?"

"No, no, no," Mr. Greeley had no great fund of humor. "I can give you work."

Whitman pulled a copy of the Tribune from a pile on his table, unfolded it deliberately and laid it before the eyes of the Irishman.

"Your name wouldn't by any chance be Patrick McGilvray?"

"And if I said yes?" The paper in the man's hand crackled from being held too tightly. Whitman pointed out the words of Jonathan's advertisement — Patrick McGilvray left the sailship the Great Washington in Cork Cove harbour.

"It's scarce off the gangplank I'd set foot before they had me bound and on the other vessel. I'm a strong man but never a chance I had against them. But however to glory could you know it was me walking in here? And the question about the bagpipes?"

Surprising News

"Oh, there was talk of it by the boy who came to put in that advertisement. He had it from your children, from that girl of yours. . . ." Whitman answered.

"But my children are on the boat being sent back to Ireland, worse luck. I have it straight from the owner of the sailship. It was the first thing I heard on reaching this city. On the high seas they are and it will take another sailing to fetch them."

"As to that I don't know. . . ."

McGilvray had his eyes on the paper again—Anybody seeing said Patrick McGilvray will confer a favor on his five children by communicating with Jonathan Post. "Who would that be? I never heard of him."

"He's a boy that befriended them up at the hut where they're living. I couldn't make sense of everything the lad was saying."

"But that sounds as if they might be here in New York!" Patrick said, unbelieving.

"That's what I'm trying to tell you."

The Irishman threw his arm around the young man's shoulder.

"What are you waiting for? Ochone, man, can't you be taking me where I'll find 'em?" The pent-up anxiety which it had not been his nature to show or even to admit to his own mind broke up as frost breaks new ground letting forth a vast exuberance and vitality. He kicked the door open and pushed Whitman ahead of him. Neither of them remembered the little man at the desk.

When Mr. Greeley got up to close the door which had been left swinging wide on its hinges he could see the two men making their way through the morning crowds, arm in arm. Before the door shut out the din of the busy street completely the editor of the Weekly Tribune heard a scrap of song in deep Irish brogue bellowed above the rumble of carts and cries of the hucksters. But it was no sentimental ballad, no stirring lyric of Thomas Moore's or Lever that came to the lips of Patrick McGilvray to express his high spirits, but that good American tune of Yankee Doodle!

At Chatham Street

"This is Chatham Street," Whitman said at last, slowing up his pace. "I'm almost certain the number in the advertisement was 29."

The Story So Far

An Irish immigrant, dropping into the office of Mr. Horace Greeley of the Tribune, started that gentleman planning one of his editorials extolling the West. Mr. Greeley's assistant, Walt Whitman, looked at the newcomer with a keen eye and remembered an advertisement he had printed the day before demanding information about a certain Patrick McGilvray, whose children were awaiting him in the upper reaches of the city. The newcomer asked Mr. Greeley for work and declared he could do any job on a newspaper.

He stopped and examined the red brick house with the stepped roof and the sign swinging from above the door: Mrs. Lavinia Martin. Lodging with meals. Cheap, elegant and commodious, at the service of a distinguished clientel.

A man was sitting in a rocking chair on the front stoop, whittling—cutting some animal or other by the shape of the wood in his hand.

"Twenty-nine sounds right," Patrick McGilvray answered. "Sure and I rushed you off so fast it's no wonder you left the paper behind."

The man in the rocking chair peered down at them. "Anything I can do for you, gentlemen? I ain't certain my wife's got any vacant sleeping quarters."

"We weren't looking for rooms, not today, sir." Whitman led the way up the steps. "You wouldn't happen to have a copy of the Weekly Tribune would you?"

Corporal Martin cackled delightedly. "It's the very sheet I read! Got the pattern for this animal from it just last night." He held out the piece of wood admiringly.

"A zebra, they called it. It was found on that expedition around the Cape of Good Hope in search of curious and extraordinary zoological specimens. Extraordinary all right! It's going to have painted stripes around it. If I had the paper here I could show you. You don't suppose that could have been misprint, young man, do you?"

"You say you've not got the paper?" the Irishman broke in, interrupting what threatened to be a long scientific discussion.

Enter the Captain

"Well, no. Not exactly. Young Jonathan Post asked for the loan of the paper this morning. I didn't like to refuse him, as Mrs. Post is one of my wife's best-paying boarders. She lives here all the time with her son; been with us ever since Mr. Post started working on those water works."

"That young one, where is he now?" Patrick McGilvray was determined to keep to the subject.

"Where would he be but in school, this time of the morning?"

At this moment the door opened and Captain Jones came out of the house, pulling his chamois gloves on. He started down the steps with no more than a glance at the strangers.

"Would that be Mr. Post now?" the Irishman whispered.

"No. That's the Captain. Captain Jones, runs the steam train. You might have heard of him. The Spanish Government had a price on his head once. That was when he was, you might say, a pirate."

"Jones, did you say?" Whitman was down the steps in one bound in pursuit of the Captain. He remembered Johnny's talk when he was inserting the advertisement. If this Captain, this highly respectable ex-pirate had indeed rescued the McGilvray's baggage, he must know where they were.

"Excuse me, sir. Good morning."

The Captain halted, looked at the young man bestriding the sidewalk. "Good morning to you."

"Have you by any chance heard of some Irish immigrants, the McGilvrays?"

"And if I have, sir?" The Captain was very guarded in his answer.

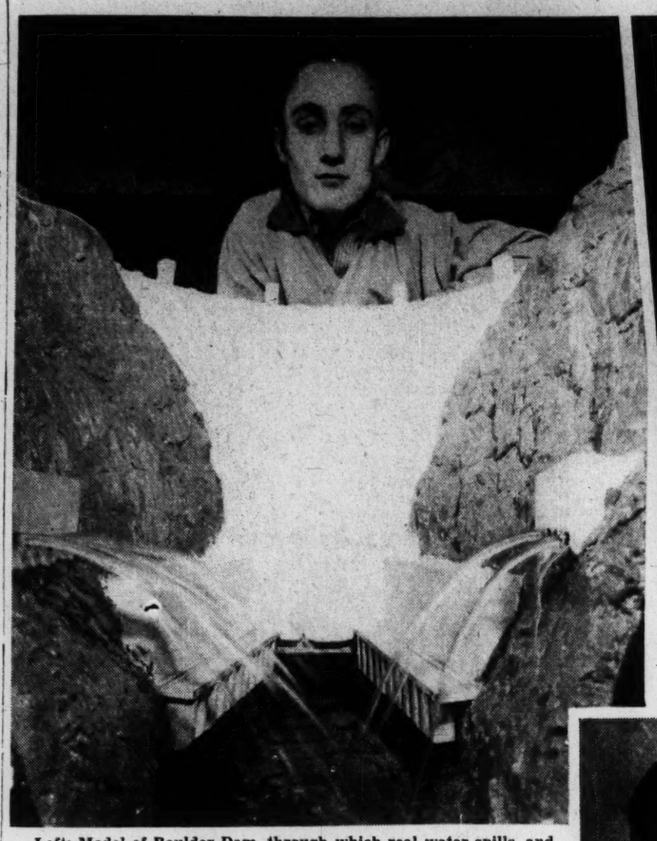
(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

Parents Please Note
THE EDUCATION PAGE
of The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Saturday carries advertisements of reliable schools and colleges. If you are considering a school for your son or daughter, why not consult the Monitor?

Harry and 'Bob'

Fourteen-year-old Harry Anderson, of Houghton, Hants., England is said to be one of the world's youngest farmers. At the age of four, he was given a sheep by his grandfather—now he has a flock of 40. Last year he sold 15 lambs at a good profit. He already has two wheatfields under his charge.

Because he was so young, a St. Ives Magistrate decided he could not be scheduled as a shepherd, despite his record, and refused him exemption from licence for "Bob," his sheep dog. But Harry, who has come from a long line of farmers, is carrying on with his farm work.



Left: Model of Boulder Dam, through which real water spills, and its builder, Herbert Zipkin, of New Utrecht High School, Brooklyn, New York. Right: Rosaline Shaff (left) and Dorothy Scott (right, pupils of Girls' Commercial High School, Brooklyn, examine a lamp they have built of colored plastic rods. Below: Henry Beilin, of Stuyvesant High School, New York City, engaged in a microscope project.

Youthful Experimenters

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If you'd like to see the most enthusiastic exhibitors at the New York World's Fair, look for them, as I did, at the Westinghouse Building. There, youngsters of high school age are carrying on individual research projects in well equipped laboratories. Each week a new group of 18 is admitted, each member intent upon completing some experiment in physics, chemistry, biology, physiography, nature study or photography. All are in plain view of the public in what they have labeled "show-case laboratories."

It is planned to have more than 800 boys and girls take part before this year's Fair is over. All are members of Science and Engineering Clubs sponsored by the American Institute of the City of New York. More than 300 such clubs are scattered throughout North America, banded together in a common interest and served with their own newspaper, the "Science Observer" which informs them of the latest developments in natural scientific research.

Laboratory Glimpses

Many of these club members worked for months on a series of about 40 special exhibits designed to be operated by visitors who may press a button to start things moving.

At their benches, the young people can be watched building motors and transformers, delving into electronics, soilless gardening, aeronautics, insect life, metallurgy, astronomy and a score or more allied subjects. One boy I found grinding a lens for a telescope, while another fashioned a sun dial, another a transit, and a fourth, a planetarium.

In chemistry, they were electroplating metallic objects, experimenting with plastics, hydrogeneration of oil, perfume, smoke removal, crystal, glass, rubber, alloys, electric furnaces and the preparation of aluminum. One group has made models of molecules and done a particularly admirable job on water and calcium fluoride.

Future engineers have built models of Boulder Dam, the Van de Graaff generator, a hydroelectric plant, a commercial refrigerator and numerous dirigible and aeronautic devices.

Students of nature are responsible for the miniature gardens so popular with the women who visit the section turned over to youth. Some have even planted gardens in bottles, executed numerous experiments in grafting and plant propagation, or showing the effect of ultraviolet light on plant growth.

Inside Stories

Photography and projection are two of the easiest subjects with which to gain public appreciation, for there is nothing technical about a good picture that must be figured out before applause can be given. A display of prize winning photographs that would do justice to a more mature gallery are exhibited.

How to develop and print pictures is the subject of another exhibit, also how to make microscope slides, project them and photograph them. Those who want to see the "inside story" are privileged to look through amber windows at the enthusiasts within, waiting for the picture to "come up."

In physics there's a stroboscope on display, a photoelectric cell or electric eye, radio wave generators, model steam engine, model gas engine, diving helmet, total internal reflection, static machine and color mixer.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in miniature is a feature of the physiography department, together with the geology of the George Washington Bridge area, exhibits showing how atolls grow, how limestone caves are formed, how mountains evolve and many other things equally fascinating.

"Snakes Alive" or "The Practical Value of Snakes" is the subject 14-year old Charles E. Whitcher talked about daily during his recent week's visit to the Fair. The young herpetologist comes from Buffalo, N. Y., where he is a freshman in Lafayette high school and won the award of a week's visit to New York given by the American Institute.

So, be it snakes, explosives, atomic structures, telescopes or atom smashers—no matter how modern or how technical, if it pertains to natural science, somewhere in the United States a youngster is also interested.

Books for the 'Teens

Book Reviews

Clipper Days

The town of Mystic, Connecticut, was awakening to astonishing life, the shipyards where hung the sign "Peletiah Parrott, Shipbuilder" echoing to sounds of sawing and hammering, in the era whose story Erick Berry has chosen to tell in her vivid New England tale, "Go and Find Wind."

The very day that the schoolmaster heard the news from the old mail coach ostler, "The Sally Jane's just in from the Sandwich Islands—Gold's been found in Californy," his class in history had been imagining the happenings in Spain at the time of the discovery of gold in the new world. Both Oliver Parrott and his younger cousin, Persis, had listened to the master's reading from the new book by Parkman, and Persis had been the first in the class to answer some of the keen questions.

Later, overhearing the conversation between Mr. Grinnell and the ostler, young Oliver Parrott could not but remember what had happened in old Spain, and remembering, wonder. Would ships slide down ways once more here in Mystic, go out to find wind, taking men, miners, and adventurers to seek gold in this new Spain.

Parrotts had been builders of many ships that had ridden the seven seas to the glory of the Parrott yards. Grandfather Parrott had still indomitable faith in the bigger and faster clippers, in spite of the changes with the steam inventions.

The story of the progress of the building of the David Crockett—the name of an honest man for an honest ship, so spoke Captain Spicer, her proud owner and commander—gives reality to the entire Parrott family—all three generations—and even to Cricket, the Parrott dog, who was often the bearer of secret messages from Persis to Oliver.

The launching of the clipper, that actually did prove a credit to the yards that built her, brings an end to a chronicle that is full of zest and rich flavor. The glint of gold in California had made new ventures snap into being possible in New England.

Adventure A-Plenty

Again it is with gold seekers that we follow the lively fortunes of two energetic and enterprising Quaker lads from the island of Nantucket in "Ho For Californy," by Enid Johnson and Anne Merriman Peck. Carpenter's earnings were not sufficient to insure Peleg Adams a passage on the brig Argonaut setting sail from his master's yard in New Bedford. However, a California-bound miner he would be, and with the song of the miners on his lips he returned to his Nantucket home to borrow funds.

His exciting news from the mainland coupled with his own enthusiasm for the venture carried such weight that his mother not only urged upon him his father's savings, but blessed his undertaking with the words, "There may be more than fortune awaiting thee. Mayhap, who knows it will be thee and thy friends and others like thee who will build a new state." And more, she wished that she were a man that she could go with him. Small wonder that his cousin, Timothy Worth, hearing such thoughts spoken, had the urge to go too. And so did Josiah Worth, his partner.

Shipyards and New England shores were left behind, but not before two others joined their forces. There was the young Englishman, Terry Dale—who he was and where he came from, a mystery—whose identity remained hidden until not only the land of gold had been reached but Terry's and Timothy's search for nuggets really successful. The one other member of the party was Juggles—a man of such huge proportions that Timothy felt he would burst with laughter the first time he saw him in his miner's red shirt outfit. For baggage Juggles had a white barrel as big around as himself and a pile of large tin wash pans.

Fast and Far

A charming and picturesque tale, "Swift Flies the Falcon," by Esther Melbourne Knox, will interest many a reader for whom historical stories may sometimes have little appeal. Over a game of chess, in a candle-lighted corner of the great hall of Penbridge Castle, young Gareth and his sister, the fair Margaret, began to lay plans for their future moves. They were in a sad plight.

For more than a year they had watched and waited for their father's return from the Holy Wars. In his absence, their designing uncle was plotting to separate them, and to take possession himself of their heritage. It was a time in England when Saxon fiefs were in jeopardy, for the grasping Norman king cared for nothing but money and hunting.

With shining eyes, Margaret had firmly voiced their destination: "We must go fast—fast and far—to the holy country called 'Beyond the Sea.'"

"To—Jerusalem?" Gareth had gasped.

It was a merry band of them who started forth, two minstrels who had recently arrived at the castle joining them, Raymond the scholar and Edgar the tumbler, and the faithful old retainer Uther. A fit companion for the hazardous journey ahead was Gareth's favorite falcon, Deev, a magnificent peregrine, who more than once when she was sent forth for food returned bearing secret messages with her prey.

Campers' Lore

A most complete and informative guide for campers on forest trails who wish to create for themselves the necessities for living in the open has been compiled by an experienced leader in camp activities in "Woodcraft," by Bernard S. Mason. Here, first, are given full instructions for the making of various types of shelters, from den and lean-to to tent, tepee, and wigwam, and finally slab shelter and the Adirondack log lean-to. Guidance and advice are given about woodland beds and duffel-bags, packs, and camp cooking outfits.

In an ample section on firecraft the best firewoods are listed, fire fundamentals numbered, types of cooking fires pictured, and camp and council fires described. Numerous campfire gadgets are shown that are priceless but still cost nothing, chiefly made from sticks and stones.

The arts of axmanship conclude the first third of the volume classified as Campcraft.

The other two sections are devoted to Woodcraft and Crafts of the Woods, and give in graphic detail how to make a wide variety of useful articles.

Not only will the book prove a valuable find for Boy and Girl Scouts eager to learn the woodland arts, but for all interested in the ways of the American Indian. The link of preserving for present-day use the handicrafts and woodlore of the Indians has been done with such understanding simplicity that it cannot fail to count in the success of the whole as a well-grounded source book.

Mary Adeline Whitney

Sunshine and Shadow

Kitty Barne's entertaining book, "She Shall Have Music," follows much the same lines as those taken in "Ballet Shoes" and "Tennis Shoes" by Noel Streatfield, and in "Family Golf" by Eleanor E. Helme. This time, however, the story centers round music and the affect it produces on the youngest member of an otherwise unmusical family, who, as Biddy the Irish maid puts it, "wanted the feel of a piano under her like some wee girls wanted a pony."

But money was scarce, and no piano forthcoming, until the thrilling day when Karen was given permission to use the church warden's little instrument with its battered notes and ancient fretwork case. Perched on a pile of parish magazines to give height to the kitchen chair, Karen coaxed tunes out of the old piano, and from this small beginning her adventures in the world of music began. There were joyous times, and times of bitter disappointment.

But there is progress all along the way, and a moment of triumph after it all.

The Chief Scout

In his intensely interesting and informative book, "Baden-Powell," Mr. R. H. Kiernan throws a searchlight on a universally beloved character, showing how, throughout a life of remarkable achievement, B-P was ever fitting himself for the great task of giving to the youth of the world the Boy Scout ideals.

At an early age at Charterhouse, he delighted in creeping through an area of woodland near the school playing-fields, watching the movements of wild creatures and building up a power of observation. Later on, as a soldier in Africa, he missed nothing that the Zulu scouts could teach him.

When, in 1910, he left the King's service to devote his whole time and energy to founding the Scout Movement, he adapted to civilized conditions a system analagous to that learned in Africa by which, in place of warfare, an international brotherhood of peace might be built up.

In this unique life the reader is afforded a vivid picture of a delightful personality, combining the qualities of the soldier, scout, artist, actor, humorist and spy with a natural and oustanding gift of leadership. **D. A. L.**

A Hobby of Friendships

Our Mail Bag

Such busy correspondents are these Mail Bag girls and boys, that we are being kept busy, all these long summer weeks, forwarding their letters to one another. Here is another batch of quotes from some interesting letters we have received lately. We hope they will turn up a fine lot of new correspondents for the writers.

John B. (19), of East Cleveland, Ohio, says he has been greatly interested in the Mail Bag for a number of years and would like to correspond with boys in England, France, Switzerland or any other European country.

"At the present time, I am employed by the General Electric Company, and next fall I will go into my second year at Ohio State University, which is located 150 miles south of here, in Columbus," he says in his letter.

"My college major is physical education. I have taken part in many sports, such as swimming, tennis, baseball, football and gymnastics. My two most prominent hobbies are photography and tinkering with cars."

Sylvia H. (13), of Ladysmith, Natal, South Africa, says she is very keen on corresponding with girls in the United States and Canada. She is very fond of music and mathematics and arithmetic are her favorite school subjects.

"I am in the school tennis team and am very keen on hockey as well as tennis," she says in her letter. "Unfortunately, we have no swimming bath in Ladysmith, except the river and a small pool which is not very deep.

"Ladysmith is the third biggest town in the Garden Province of the Union, Natal. There is another Ladismith in the Union of South Africa, but it is in the Cape province and spelt differently.

"Ladysmith is surrounded by hills and had a great deal to do with the second Boer War.

"I am in Std. 7, as we call it, but I think it is grade 9. I am fond of reading, but do not like learning English. I am interested in history. We have seven subjects at school, but music and art are not in our syllabus, so we have to do them in our spare time. I very often find articles on The Young Folks' Page which help a great deal with my school work."

Nancy Ann P. (11), of Jacksonville, Florida, would like to correspond with girls in the United States or abroad. She enjoys roller skating, bicycling, swimming, piano lessons, and is a Girl Scout.

Jo Ann McF. (11), of Spearville, Kansas, would like to correspond with a girl in Switzerland. She enjoys swimming, dancing and singing, and also likes mountains.

Dorothy W. (11), of Fargo, North Dakota, would like to correspond with girls in the United States and Mexico. Her hobbies are reading, sewing, writing and drawing.

Joan Dubery S. (11), of Edmonton, Alberta, would like to hear from girls in any country, especially Switzerland, Sweden and California.

"My hobbies are music, cycling, reading, knitting and drawing pictures," she says in her letter. "I am also a Brownie."

Margaret T., of Winona, Minnesota, would like to correspond with girls about 15 or 16 in any part of the world.

Virginia S., of Seattle, Washington, would like to correspond with girls of about 16, in any foreign country, particularly France.

"I am a Camp Fire Girl and am very interested in outdoor camping and boating," she says in her letter. "I am interested in art and art application. I am also fascinated by the way things are done in foreign countries and the countries themselves. I should like to learn something about the scenic wonders of the country and the school system."

Patsy A. H. (13), of Hempstead, New York, would like to correspond with girls anywhere. She plays the violin and piano, and enjoys swimming, playing tennis and riding her bicycle.

Sylvia J. D. (15), of Salem, New Hampshire, would like to correspond with girls in all parts of the world. She is interested in reading, needlework, dancing, music, sports, photography and collecting stamps and post cards.

"I receive The Christian Science Monitor daily and I find it very helpful in my school work," she says in her letter. "I like The Young Folks' Page, especially the Mail Bag."

Carol C. (14) of Detroit, Michigan, is in the last half of the ninth grade. Her favorite hobbies are swimming, riding, reading and all outdoor activities. She is especially interested in foreign languages, and is in her first year of French. She desires foreign correspondents.

Jayne H. (14½) of St. Albans, L. I., New York, enjoys writing stories, reading, and sports. She would like to correspond with children in Spain as she speaks very simple Spanish, or girls her age in any country.

Charline A. (15) of Hinsdale, Illinois, tells us that her chief interests are dogs. She has a cocker spaniel which she will exhibit at shows, her favorite breeds are collies and cocker spaniels. She would like to hear from girls in any of the British possessions, in the United States whom she may some day meet, and girls anywhere in the world. Photography, sketching, and horseback riding are listed as her other hobbies, but she welcomes letters from girls whose hobbies differ from hers in order that she may increase her own.

Patricia M. (16) of Reseda, California, would like to receive letters from anywhere. She is interested in all kinds of sports and is very fond of animals. She collects stamps, also.

Janet Lois M. (18) of Lakewood, Ohio, has studied French for four years and would like to write to a French girl. She would also like a pen pal in Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, or anywhere else. Music, reading, correspondence, art work, portraits in pastels and water colors, pencil, ink, or oils. She likes to study art history, and finds the pictures in The Christian Science Monitor a great help. She will attend a junior college this fall, majoring in portrait work, art history, and French.

Carol I. (19) of Louisville, Kentucky, travels much and is interested in photography and would like to exchange snapshots of beautiful places with pen pals in any foreign country. Art along the interior decorating lines appeals to her greatly, and golf is her chief hobby.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is extended to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families that subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to girls and boys in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for regarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

List of Books Reviewed

Go and Find Wind, by Erick Berry. Illustrations by the author. New York and London: Oxford University Press; $2.00.

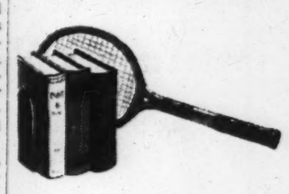
Ho For Californy, by Enid Johnson and Anne Merriman Peck. New York and London: Harper & Brothers; $2.00.

Swift Flies the Falcon, by Esther Melbourne Knox. Drawings by Ruth King. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co.; $2.00.

Woodcraft, by Bernard S. Mason. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.; $2.75.

She Shall Have Music, by Kitty Barne. London: Dent. 6s. net.

Baden-Powell, by R. H. Kiernan. London: Harrap. 3s. 6d. net. Philadelphia: David McKay Co. $1.50.



High school fads may come and go, haircuts and slang grow more bewildering, but the demand for good sweaters and jackets, plaid slacks, and white-and-brown sport shoes goes right on. Stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor have the clothes that make a hit with the high school crowd.

Good News

It was one of the hottest days of the summer. In the crowded restaurant, I sat still and avoided people's glances. It was too hot to look at anyone or be looked at.

A bus boy stopped by my table and began to talk to me. A pleasant tow-headed chap with blue eyes, he was, of perhaps nineteen. I had never seen him before. He asked me if I knew that the college had just bought a dozen or more albums of new phonograph records for their lending library. He stood there in the heat and hustle and noise of dishes and named me the whole list—titles and composers and even a few keys and opus numbers. Though I was interested, I could see he was not depending on my interest. He happened to know I had a phonograph, but he was so full of good news he would have told anyone.

While he talked, I forgot the heat. He did what all the electric fans had failed to do.

* * *

One evening, some weeks later, he came to see me, for we found that we lived not far apart. He brought a Haydn quartet and played it for me on my old phonograph; and, in return, I played him the Schubert quartet in A minor, which he had never heard before. I asked him what the somber and magnificent minuet made him think of. He thought a moment. "It makes me think of a man out walking by himself," he said. "It's a rainy night in autumn. He feels the drizzle on his face. But he likes it; he likes to feel it, because he is all warm inside."

I asked him about himself and he told me that his discovery of music dated back only three years. Two years ago, he had gone to his first concert. But, though the concerts had been few during those three years, the hours spent with records had been many. And, whatever he heard, he remembered.

Music led to other things. He told me how his grandparents, years ago, had come to this country from Lithuania. And how they still worked in the fields, not from need but for the love of it, which is only another kind of need. He told me of his grandmother's bread, the big loaves with the thick crust, and of the butter and cheese she still made. And then I told him something. I told him that their vitality and joy in life was fundamentally the same thing as his love of music.

Since that evening, we have often met here and there about town. Always he comes up and tells me what he has been listening to and what he has been thinking. Instead of saying "Hello," or "How are you?" he says, for instance: "Do you know the Bruckner Seventh Symphony?"

The odd thing is he has had no musical training. He plays no instrument. He doesn't even have a phonograph of his own. He just began to listen—three years ago—and now he spends every spare hour in listening. Between times, like as not, he is telling somebody the good news.

He does not sit back and listen; he sits up and listens. I have seen him hold an orchestral score in one hand and wave an imaginary baton in the other, all the while remembering to get up at necessary intervals and change the record. He believes in co-operating with the composer and with the performers. The more co-operation demanded of the listener, the better he likes it.

"One night when I was coming home late from the restaurant," he told me, "I heard a lady playing the piano. Her window was open and I could hear her plainly. I sat down by some trees, where nobody would see me, and listened. I must have sat there fifteen or twenty minutes. She was playing an old song and playing it rather badly." He hesitated.

"But it sounded rather nice even so?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, "it really sounded nice. And then she began to sing, and that sounded nice, too. Do you know, I think I'd rather hear someone like that, somebody not very good, somebody practicing, just a beginner, maybe, than a finished performance."

"It leaves more for the listener to do, doesn't it?" I said. "You have to get right in and take part in the struggle."

* * *

Come to think of it, I don't see why the arrival of a new listener, a real listener, is not as good news as the arrival of a new record, or of a new performer, or of a new composer, or of a new composition.

Picture him sitting there alone in the dark, hearing the music both as it was and as it was meant to be, filling in the omissions, forgiving the mistakes.

Picture him as I saw him the other evening. We were walking up the path to the music building together. Through the open windows came the sound of an orchestral record being played. He stopped still in his tracks and listened as a hunter might come to a sudden halt at the crackle of a twig. While I strained to catch some clue as to the music's identity, he said quite simply, more to himself than to me: "Beethoven, Sixth Symphony, second movement." And he was right.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Blackberry Picker

Slow flotillas of clouds moved over the treetops,
sailed the wide valley and slipped across the horizon down New England way.
The berries drummed in the pail. Later the sound softened and ceased or became one with the whispering leaves, the munching of cattle
the other side of the fence where the flickering shade
merged with the pasture heat.
Wary of thorns, his brown hands parted the canes,
threaded the golden dusk and returned to his waist
dripping with fruit that fell in the bucket there
till it was mounded and full of purple gleams.
He looked with regret at the thicket, then at the cows,
and held the bucket out to them over the fence.
With snuffling sounds one came.
Her soft lips nibbled. When she had buried her nose
he slapped her neck, withdrew the pail and went back
to gather the hidden abundance of fruit again.

LOUIS STODDARD

By Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN": *A Painting by William Hogarth*

WILLIAM HOGARTH was not only the first great English painter, but he was a most interesting character. He lived in a period when taste in the fine arts favored the continental styles. Hogarth was enraged at the confused dilettantism of contemporaries, who considered French and Italian artists far more interesting than natives. He often mocked at the fashion for "antiques" which prevailed.

William Hogarth belonged among the English literati, rather than the painters, for he came eventually to specialize in a style which stresses description and drama, a style which leans emphatically toward literary expression. He said that he wished "to compose pictures upon canvas, similar to representations upon the stage" and "to entertain and improve the mind." However, William Hogarth, despite his preferences, found himself obliged to paint personal portraits, for he came to the conclusion that portraiture, though not his proper milieu, offered the only profitable return in the field of art. He is better known, however, for that upon which he lavished his greatest enthusiasm, the art of satire.

"Portrait of a Woman" shows that William Hogarth, when he undertook to execute a personal portrait, acquitted himself very well. He painted with clarity, skill, and insight.

Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS SAID (Matthew 17:20), "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you." "A grain of mustard seed"! Jesus evidently used this simile in order to impress upon his hearers the might and power of Truth to reward even the smallest degree of spiritual understanding, for faith is based on the understanding of God. As we gain spiritual understanding, however, we are assured of the presence of God and of the availability of His law to solve every problem which may confront us.

Unless we understand the nature of what we are trusting in, we are exercising merely blind belief. On page 582 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy defines "believing," in part, as "firmness and constancy; not a faltering nor a blind faith, but the perception of spiritual Truth." If blind faith is sufficiently strong to exclude, for the time being, any element of doubt, it may accomplish, temporarily, some form of healing; but unless the patient gains some measure of spiritual understanding the healing may not be permanent. He will lack the necessary comprehension of the allness of good and the nothingness of evil, which alone will enable him intelligently to withstand the attacks of error and refute the false arguments of the material senses.

In order to build securely we must have firm foundations. Students of Christian Science lay these foundations through earnest and prayerful study of the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, and other works by Mrs. Eddy. Then, as the truth contained in these books is perceived, assimilated, and put into practice, we find ourselves building on a rock against which the winds and waves of mortal thinking beat in vain. However big the problem which confronts us may seem to be, the understanding which we may have, even if it veritably be as the "grain of mustard seed" of which Jesus spoke, has omnipotence behind it. The grain of truth carries within itself the ability to unfold in our thought, so that the solution to the problem is bound to become apparent.

Jesus proved over and over again that there is no problem so great that it cannot be solved. Sometimes those who came to him suffered from diseases which medical science, even at the present time, would say were incurable. Medical science would have said that Lazarus, when he lay in the tomb, was beyond any aid. Not so did Jesus. He knew that never at any moment, or under any circumstances, can man be separated from God. He never doubted the power of good. Why? Because his was no blind belief. It was a living faith, based on his understanding of the omnipresence and omnipotence of God. "A daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound" (Luke 13:16), was his description of the woman bowed together for eighteen years. He did not go into a discussion of what was the matter with the woman's back, nor take into account the fact that she had had the trouble for so many years. "Whom Satan hath bound"—and, since God is omnipotent and omnipresent, Satan must be another term for a lie. Therefore, a lie had bound her, which, when faced with the truth, could no longer maintain itself. Jesus' sure and unfaltering faith in the result of his work was based on his perception of spiritual truth. He knew that God is good, and that nothing exists outside of omnipresent good. He knew that because God is omnipotent, what is not of God has no power.

How deeply grateful Christian Scientists are to Mrs. Eddy for showing that we, in this age, can again do the works that Jesus did! No longer need we read a beautiful passage from the Bible, such as that quoted at the beginning of this article, and say, wistfully, that the age of miracles is past, and that we fail to see how this promise can be fulfilled at the present day. Now, because of the understanding imparted by the teachings of Christian Science, we may read such passages of Scripture with joy, and feel their blessed benedictions, knowing their assurances of good to be true and practical.

Only a grain of faith! But what wonderful results! In her book entitled "The People's Idea of God" Mrs. Eddy writes these beautiful words (p. 14): "O Christian Scientist, thou of the church of the new-born; awake to a higher and holier love for God and man; put on the whole armor of Truth; rejoice in hope; be patient in tribulation,—that ye may go to the bed of anguish, and look upon this dream of life in matter, girt with a higher sense of omnipotence; and behold once again the power of divine Life and Love to heal and reinstate man in God's own image and likeness, having 'one Lord, one faith, one baptism.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Glaube

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JESUS SAGTE (Matth. 17, 20): „So ihr Glauben habt wie ein Senfkorn, so mögt ihr sagen zu diesem Berge: Hebe dich von hinnen dorthin! so wird er sich heben; und euch wird nichts unmöglich sein". „Ein Senfkorn"! Offenbar gebrauchte Jesus diesen Vergleich, um seinen Zuhörern die Macht und die Kraft der Wahrheit, selbst das kleinste Maß geistigen Verständnisses zu belohnen, einzuprägen; denn der Glaube ist auf das Verständnis Gottes gegründet. Indem wir aber geistiges Verständnis gewinnen, werden wir von der Gegenwart Gottes und auch davon versichert, daß wir Sein Gesetz zur Lösung jedes Problems, das sich uns darbieten mag, anwenden können.

Wenn wir das Wesen von etwas, worein wir unser Vertrauen setzen, nicht verstehen, wenden wir bloß einen blinden Glauben an. Auf Seite 582 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" definiert Mary Baker Eddy „glauben" als „Festigkeit und Beständigkeit; weder ein schwankender noch ein blinder Glaube, sondern die Wahrnehmung der geistigen Wahrheit". Wenn blinder Glaube stark genug ist, für den Augenblick jeden Zweifel auszuschließen, kann er vorübergehend eine Heilung vollbringen. Wenn der Patient aber nicht ein gewisses Maß geistigen Verständnisses gewinnt, mag die Heilung nicht von Dauer sein. Er wird des nötigen Verständnisses der Allheit des Guten und der Nichtsheit des Bösen ermangeln, das allein ihn befähigen wird, den Irrtumsanfällen zu widerstehen und die falschen Argumente der materiellen Sinne zu widerlegen.

Um sicher zu bauen, müssen wir feste Grundlagen haben. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter legen diese Grundlagen durch ernstes und andächtiges Forschen in der Bibel in Verbindung mit dem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch, Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, und anderen Werken von Mrs. Eddy. Wenn wir dann die in diesen Büchern enthaltene Wahrheit wahrnehmen, uns zu eigen machen und anwenden, finden wir, daß wir auf einen Felsen bauen, gegen den die Winde und Wellen sterblichen Denkens vergebens anstürmen. So groß das Problem, das sich uns darbietet, auch immer sein mag, das Verständnis, das wir haben, selbst wenn es wahrhaftig wie das „Senfkorn" sein sollte, von dem Jesus sprach, wird von der Allmacht unterstützt. Das Körnchen Wahrheit trägt in sich die Fähigkeit, sich in unserem Denken zu entfalten, so daß die Lösung des Problems offenbar werden muß.

Jesus bewies unaufhörlich, daß es kein Problem gibt, das so groß ist, daß es nicht gelöst werden kann. Manchmal litten diejenigen, die zu ihm kamen, an Krankheiten, die die Arzneiwissenschaft, sogar heutzutage, für unheilbar erklären würde. Die Arzneiwissenschaft würde erklärt haben, daß dem Lazarus, als er im Grabe lag, nicht mehr zu helfen sei. Ganz anders handelte Jesus. Er wußte, daß der Mensch in keinem Augenblick und unter keinen Umständen je von Gott getrennt sein kann. Er zweifelte nie an der Kraft des Guten. Warum? Weil sein Glaube kein blinder Glaube, sondern ein auf sein Verständnis der Allgegenwart und der Allmacht Gottes gegründeter lebendiger Glaube war. „Abrahams Tochter, welche Satanas gebunden hatte" (Luk. 13, 16), nannte Jesus das Weib, das achtzehn Jahre krumm gewesen war. Er ließ sich auf keine Besprechung des abnormen Zustandes des Rückens des Weibes ein, noch zog er in Betracht, daß sie das Leiden so viele Jahre lang gehabt hatte. „Welche Satanas gebunden hatte"—und, da Gott allmächtig und allgegenwärtig ist—muß Satan ein anderer Ausdruck für eine Lüge sein. Daher war es eine Lüge, die sie gebunden hatte, eine Lüge, die sich angesichts der Wahrheit nicht mehr behaupten konnte. Jesu sicherer und starker Glaube an das Ergebnis seiner Arbeit war auf seine Wahrnehmung geistiger Wahrheit gegründet. Er wußte, daß Gott gut ist, und daß außerhalb des allgegenwärtigen Guten nichts besteht. Er wußte, daß alles, was nicht von Gott ist, keine Kraft hat, weil Gott allmächtig ist.

Wie tief dankbar die Christlichen Wissenschafter Mrs. Eddy sind, daß sie gezeigt hat, wie wir in unserer Zeit wieder die Werke tun können, die Jesus tat! Wir können eine so schöne Bibelstelle, wie die am Anfang dieses Aufsatzes zitierte, nicht mehr lesen und sehnsuchtsvoll sagen, daß die Zeit der Wunder vorüber sei, und daß wir nicht sehen können, wie diese Verheißung heutzutage in Erfüllung gehen kann. Mit dem durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewonnenen Verständnis können wir jetzt solche Bibelstellen mit Freuden lesen und ihre seligen Segnungen an uns selber erfahren, da wir wissen, daß ihre Zusicherungen des Guten wahr und praktisch sind.

Nur ein Körnchen Glauben! Aber was für wunderbare Ergebnisse! In ihrem Buche "The People's Idea of God" schreibt Mrs. Eddy folgende herrlichen Worte (S. 14): „O Christlicher Wissenschafter, der du von der Kirche der Neugeborenen bist, erwache zu einer höheren und heiligeren Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen; lege die ganze Rüstung der Wahrheit an; ‚sei fröhlich in Hoffnung, geduldig in Trübsal'—damit du mit einem höheren Sinn der Allmacht gegürtet an das Schmerzenslager treten und diesen Traum von Leben in der Materie ansehen und noch einmal die Kraft des göttlichen Lebens und der göttlichen Liebe wahrnehmen kannst: die Kraft zu heilen und den Menschen, der ‚einen Herrn, einen Glauben, eine Taufe' hat, wieder in Gottes eigenes Bild und Gleichnis einzusetzen"'

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Slow Motion

I lie
in the still grass,
following with my gaze
a night-hawk up his spiral stair
of flight.

IRENE STANLEY

Hawthorne Modernizes the Old Manse

August 8th, Monday, 1842

I WISH I could give a description of our house; for it really has a character of its own—which is more than can be said of most edifices in these days. It is two stories high, with a third story of attic chambers in the gable-roof. When I first visited the house, early in June, it looked pretty much as it did during the old clergyman's life-time, showing all the dust and disarray that might be supposed to have gathered about him, in the course of sixty years of occupancy. The rooms, I believe, had never been painted; at all events, the walls and panels, as well as the huge cross-beams, had a venerable and most dismal tinge of brown. The furniture consisted of high-backed, short-legged, rheumatic chairs, small old tables, bedsteads with lofty posts, stately chests of drawers, looking-glasses in antique black frames—all which were probably fashionable in the days of Dr. Ripley's predecessor. It required some energy of imagination to conceive the idea of transforming this musty edifice, where the good old minister had been writing sleepy sermons for more than half a century, into a comfortable modern residence.

However, it has been successfully accomplished. The old Doctor's sleeping apartment (which was the front room on the ground floor) we have converted into a parlor; and by the aid of cheerful paint and paper, a gladsome carpet, pictures and engravings, new furniture, *bijouterie*, and a daily supply of flowers, it has become one of the prettiest and pleasantest rooms in the whole world. . . . The opposite front-room has been metamorphosed into a storeroom.

Through the house, both in the first and second story, runs a spacious hall or entry, occupying more space than is ever devoted to such a purpose, in modern times. This feature contributes to give the whole house an airy, roomy, and convenient appearance: we can breathe the freer for the sake of this broad passage-way. The front door of the hall looks up the stately avenue, which I have already mentioned; and the opposite door opens into the orchard, through which a path descends to the riverside. In the second story, we have fitted up three rooms, one being our own bedchamber, which I leave my wife to describe, as her taste has adorned it.

The opposite room is reserved as a guest chamber, and contains the most presentable of the old Doctor's ante-revolutionary furniture. After all, the moderns have invented nothing better, as chamber furniture, than these chests of drawers, which stand on four long, slender legs, and rear an absolute tower of mahogany to the cieling (*sic*) the whole terminating in a fantastically carved summit. Such a venerable structure adorns our guest-chamber. In the rear of the house is the little room which I call my study, and which, in its day, has witnessed the intellectual labors of better students than myself. It contains, with some additions and alterations, the furniture of my bachelor-room in Boston; but it is not difficult to detect the hand and heart of woman in many of its arrangements—for instance, in the happy disposal of the furniture,—in the little vase of flowers on one of the bookcases, and the larger bronze vase of graceful ferns, that surmounts the bureau. In size, the room is just what it ought to be; for I could never compress my thoughts sufficiently to write, in a very spacious room. It has three windows, two of which are shaded by a large and beautiful willow-tree, which sweeps against the overhanging eaves; on this side, we have a view into the orchard, and beyond, a glimpse of the river. The other window is the one from which Mr. Emerson, the predecessor of Dr. Ripley, beheld the first fight of the Revolution—which he might well do, as the British troops were drawn up within a hundred yards of the house; and on looking forth, just now, I could still perceive the western abutment of the old bridge, the passage of which was contested. The new monument is visible from base to summit.

Notwithstanding all we have done to modernize the old house, we seem scarcely to have disturbed its air of antiquity. . . .

Externally, the house presents the same appearance as in the Doctor's day. It had once a coat of white paint; but the storms and sunshine of many years have almost obliterated it, and produced a sober greyish hue, which entirely suits the antique form of the structure. To re-paint its venerable face would be a real sacrilege; it would look like old Doctor Ripley in a brown wig. I hardly know why it is that our cheerful and lightsome repairs and improvements, in the interior of the house, seem to be in perfectly good taste, though the heavy old beams, and high panelling of the walls, speak of ages gone by. But so it is;—the cheerful paperhangings have the air of belonging to the old walls; and such modernisms as astral-lamps, card tables, gilded Cologne bottles, silver taperstands, and bronze and alabaster flower vases, do not seem at all impertinent. —From "The American Notebooks by Nathaniel Hawthorne," edited by RANDALL STEWART. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Fitting Old Scores to New Concerts

IN 1900, I instituted the "Orchestral Concerts of Old Music," which I gave for ten years in New York. . . .

Now it became necessary to find and prepare material for the concerts of the coming seasons. To this end I journeyed yearly to Europe and rummaged in the libraries of Brussels, Paris, and Berlin. Most kindly assisting me in my purpose were the learned F. A. Gevaert, director of the Brussels Conservatoire, Saint-Saëns, Charles Malherbe, Max Schneider, and Dr. Prieger. It was necessary not merely to find old works worthy from the historian's point of view, but such as still had sufficient interest for a mixed modern public. All the old works are but sketchily noted, and must be practically prepared for public performances. The old compositions lacked not only indications for tempo, dynamics, and choice and number of instruments; it was left to the knowledge and initiative of the editor to add to the written score a considerable amount of music, together with the complete working out of the so-called thorough-bass or *basso continuo*. The old masters simplified work for themselves by merely writing out the part of the bass, with a few figures, leaving it to the cembalist or organist to fill out this abridged sketch of accompaniment in proper manner. The neglect of dynamics at once strikes every modern musician who concerns himself with old music. In the violin solo sonatas of Bach one misses, with a few exceptions, all expression marks. Only in the C major Fugue, the last movement of the A minor Sonata, and the Prelude and Bourrée of the Third Partita are a few *forti* and *piani* indicated. In the first "Gloria" chorus of the B minor Mass there are one hundred and seventy-six successive measures without a single *forte* or *piano*, and only a few indications for slurs and detached notes. The same is true of Händel and his contemporaries. Besides, certain instruments are prescribed which no longer exist today. There are puzzles continually to be solved. To make these old scores usable for modern performance was a difficult but interesting task.—From "Chords and Discords," by SAM FRANKO. (New York: Viking.)

Dahlias

Slowly and soundlessly through a golden day
Of August the tall stalks of dahlias display
Uncurling petals in blossoms that are
Clustered in whorls like star after star.

Even the strength of sun cannot displace,
Even the whiteness of noon cannot efface
The stars which spring from earth and glow
In summer gardens in row and row.

The stars of sky have melted, and the noon
Dissolves the morning ghost of moon;
But slowly and without sound appear
Bright stars of dahlias clustered here.

KEITH THOMAS

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Indian Used Kindergarten Method

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Samson Occom, a civilized Indian of New England, has hitherto been noted principally for having collected some $45,000 in England and Scotland which was used in the founding of Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. But now, through investigations of a man interested in Indians and their history, it may be established that Occom had another feather in his headdress. For though it is known that in 1748 this Indian schoolmaster and preacher went to Montauk, Long Island, N. Y., to teach the Indian children there, it has not been realized until recently that he employed kindergarten methods of instruction with his young pupils. It was not until 1838, nearly a century later, that Friedrich Froebel founded an institution known as Kindergarten at Blankenburg, Germany.

Discoveries which indicate that Occom was almost 100 years ahead of Froebel have been made by Arthur L. Peale of Norwich, Conn., which is near the site of Occom's birthplace in Mohegan.

Mr. Peale is a member of the Connecticut Park and Forest Commission, which has charge of Indians and reservations in Connecticut, and is author of two books, "Memorials and Pilgrimages in the Mohegan Country," and "Uncas and the Mohegan-Pequot."

In research work for the second book, Mr. Peale came across descriptions of Occom's methods while teaching at Montauk. In W. D. Love's book, "Samson Occom and the Christian Indians of New England," occurs this passage:

Teaching by Play

"As a teacher he (Occom) was always successful. He had a method of his own in teaching the alphabet. Finding that the children could distinguish the letters by ear, but could not so well by sight, he cut letters out of paper, pasted them on cedar chips and at his word the one named would be brought to him out of the pile. Such ingenuity was characteristic of him in his teaching."

Froebel evolved the kindergarten system to meet the educational needs of children between the ages of four and six years through the agency of play. So did Occom.

Froebel resorted to games, songs, marches, handwork and other play forms. He also devised a progressive series of play materials from which the children might gain certain definite ideas, and by means of which they might give expression to others. So did Occom.

Occom was born in 1723 in a mat-covered lodge, like any other Mohegan Indian boy, and lived the Indians' primitive life until he was 16, when he was converted by a Colonial preacher and taught to read and write. When he was 19, he and his mother heard a sermon by the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock; and the next year, 1743, he visited Wheelock and asked if he could attend the Wheelock family school in a section of Lebanon which later became Columbia, Conn.

Wheelock, later to become founder of Dartmouth College, took the Indian into his home, where he studied the Bible, learned to read and write the Lord's Prayer in English, Latin, Greek and French, kept his diary in Latin and became so accustomed to civilized life that he decided to become a teacher and, perhaps, a preacher.

Resolved to civilize his race, Occom, at the age of 26, went to Montauk, Long Island, and became schoolmaster, preacher, and judge for the Mohegan Indians there, preaching at times to the Shinnecock tribe, 30 miles distant.

With his wife and children, Occom dwelt in a wigwam and earned a meager living by raising corn, and by hunting and fishing, binding books, and making wooden spoons, cedar pails, churns, and gun stocks. He persevered, surmounting all obstacles, and in 1759 he was ordained a minister at Easthampton, Long Island. His success as teacher and preacher attracted the attention of Wheelock and others interested in the Indians, and they decided that other promising Indians should be educated and sent back to their people.

School Grows to College

To this end, steps were taken toward the founding of a school for Indians. By gifts and subscriptions, money was raised to purchase the old Moore place adjoining Wheelock's property in Lebanon. This consisted of two acres of land with a shop, which became the schoolhouse, and a house, which became a dormitory. It was known as the Moore Indian Charity School and attracted Indian braves and maidens from many tribes, far and near.

Three years later, Occom, described as a calm, dignified, self-possessed man with acceptable manners, left for England with the Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker of Norwich, Conn. He preached some 400 sermons in England and Scotland, and wherever he went he was received with enthusiasm and won-

Good Will Homes Celebrate Half Century of Building Men

By Basil Mathews

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hundreds of boys and girls on the banks of the Kennebec River in Maine are celebrating with adults from many parts of the United States the day 50 years ago when G. W. Hinckley bought a farm of 135 acres and started the Good Will Homes.

Today, on over 2,000 acres of farm land running back for over a mile on each side of the Kennebec, these young folk, drawn from a background that gave them little chance of full development, dwell in houses each of which holds about 15 boys or girls, in charge of a house mother. In this fact we find the first of the several reasons why those who have lived at Good Will Homes have developed into outstanding citizens.

Mr. Hinckley tells me he has continuously resisted pressure to call the whole organization a "school" on the ground the living heart of the project and the source of its strength is not the classroom but the home.

In 1889, young Hinckley, son of a farmer, bought the Chase farm on the west bank of the Kennebec River, and three orphan boys took up their abode there with him. However, springs of his action lay earlier still in his own boyhood. As a student at Guilford Institute, Connecticut, he was attracted by a red-haired, blue-eyed freckled lad, Ben Mason, who had been sent from the New Haven Orphan Asylum. Finding this boy was homeless, he offered him a share of his own room at home. His parents made no protest, and the boys were close companions. Ben from that background went on to become a successful lawyer in New York State.

This way of helping underprivileged boys, by giving them a bracing home background, was now rooted in Mr. Hinckley's consciousness. Could he not do continuously for numbers of boys what he had done for Ben? When he became an officer of the American Sunday School Union his mind worked on this project and soon he bought the farm. The project has expanded to dimensions that 50 years ago would have seemed incredible. By a series of developments through gift being added to gift without solicitation, and farm added to farm, one home after another was built, and endowments for scholarships for the boys were provided.

As one walks over those hills on each side of the river or courses along the international highway to Quebec which runs through the estate, he discovers that every great thing in it started from tiny beginnings like mustard seeds.

Today in classrooms and on farm land, in carpenter's shops and at home craft, men and women are being made. Boys and girls do not receive degrees in the Good Will Homes, but a new order is being initiated at this fiftieth celebration. From among the alumni individuals are selected on the basis of achievement, both in character and in living. The assessment is based on what is known as the Good Will Roundel.

In the plaque which is the symbol of this Roundel sits a boy, bare legged and bare footed and in the open air, reading a book. By his foot is a carpenter's tool and by the stone on which he is sitting is a baseball bat. The trees at the back symbolize forestry and near them is a plow, standing for agriculture, while the architect's dividers stand for building. The words around the circle make a list of the standards of value on which the assessment of life is based.

N. E. Men Figure High in List Of Commemorative Stamps

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—New England States are closely associated with the names of 17 of 35 famous Americans in whose honor the Post Office Department is preparing to issue special commemorative stamps.

The 35 include authors, artists, poets, educators, inventors, composers, and scientists.

Of these, the New England States had five artists, four inventors, three poets, three educators, one composer and one author.

The cities of their birth or those in which their work was executed are under consideration for the first-day sales of the stamps.

New Englanders included in the series were announced as follows:

Artists—Gilbert Charles Stuart, born in North Kingstown, R. I.; Augustus Saint-Gaudens, who worked and passed on in Cornish, N. H.; Daniel Chester French, born in Exeter, N. H.; James A. McNeill Whistler, born in Lowell, Mass.; and Frederick Remington, who passed on in Ridgefield, Conn.

Inventors—Alexander Graham Bell, Boston, Mass.; Eli Whitney, Westboro, Mass.; Samuel F. B. Morse, Boston (Charlestown), Mass.; and Elias Howe, Spencer, Mass.

Poets—James Russell Lowell, Cambridge, Mass., and John Greenleaf Whittier, who was born in Haverhill, Mass.

Educators—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Boston; Horace Mann, Franklin, Mass.; and Mark Hopkins, Stockbridge, Mass.

Author—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Boston, Mass.

Composer — Ethelbert Nevin, who lived and composed much of his music at New Haven, Conn.

State Government Cost Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — Costs of operating and maintaining state governments rose 67.6 per cent in 1937 as compared with 1932, the Commerce Department reported yesterday. It said the total cost for the 48 states in 1937, the last year for which complete figures are available, was $2,601,887,000, compared with $1,552,075,000 in 1932.

Among New England states, figures for the respective years were listed as: Massachusetts, $84,977,000 and $50,328,000; Rhode Island, $13,353,000 and $7,954,000; New Hampshire, $12,664,000 and $10,768,000; Vermont, $8,174,000 and $6,557,000.

The cost was exclusive of operating public service enterprises of payments for interest and outlays as well as payments for debt retirement and other non cost payments.

State functions covered by the cost report included legislative, executive, and judicial branches, highways, protection, natural resource development, health, hospitals, charities, corrections, schools, libraries, recreation, and miscellaneous operations.

Costs of operating the states' "general" government—including the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the state government, staff administrative offices and finance and law, elections, and general government buildings—rose from $6,438,000 to $7,178,000 in Massachusetts; from $1,530,000 to $1,848,000 in Rhode Island; from $631,000 to $772,000 in New Hampshire; and from $648,000 to $752,000 in Vermont.

Jail Sentences Asked For 20 Milk Dealers

Two petitions, urging jail sentences for 20 Massachusetts milk dealers, charged with failure to comply with milk-market regulations, await action by the Federal District Court in Boston.

John A. Canavan, Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General, filed one petition Aug. 24 against eight milk dealers, alleging they failed to file reports as required by the Milk Administrator. Twelve others were named in a petition filed earlier this month.

150 Pullets Increase To Flock of 45,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKESBORO, N. C.—From 150 pullets and a 60-egg incubator, T. O. Minton, Wilkes County World War veteran, developed a flock of 45,000 birds and now has facilities for hatching 95,000 eggs at one time. The story was given the public by C. F. Parrish, poultry specialist of the North Carolina State College at Raleigh.

Training Ship Near End of Foreign Cruise

The Massachusetts Nautical Training Ship Nantucket will complete its annual foreign cruise of 11,000 miles and arrive from its trip across the Atlantic at New London on Sept. 2, the Board of Commissioners has announced A total of 115 cadets are aboard.

Subsequently, the vessel will proceed to Glen Cove, Long Island, and then to Mattapoisett before coming to Boston. During the winter school is held on ship at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Revenue Officer Promoted

John Christoforo of Revere, deputy collector of internal revenue in Boston, was named chief of the local field division of the revenue department by Thomas B. Hassett, Collector. Mr. Christoforo, a Government employee for 21 years, succeeds J. Henry Goguen of Leominster, recently appointed U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts. The position carries an annual salary of $4,800 with expenses of $1,000.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1939

Mt. Washington Bowed to Auto 40 Years Ago

F. O. Stanley and his wife in steam car took 2h. 10m. to do it—Present record is 12m., 17s.

By Frank H. Burt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Forty years ago today—Aug. 31, 1899—Freeland O. Stanley of Newton, Mass., with his wife, Mrs. Flora Tileston Stanley, made the first ascent of Mount Washington by motor vehicle. He drove a six-horsepower steam car, invention of himself and his twin brother, the late Francis E. Stanley, called by them the "Locomobile," forerunner of the Stanley Steamer, which became famous for its spectacular records at Ormond Beach.

At the time of this ascent the writer was editor of Among the Clouds, a daily newspaper then printed on Mount Washington, and was the first to greet Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, his friends and neighbors. He took, he believes, the only photograph of the historic event and printed the same day their reactions on the experience, which he is now recalling.

* * *

It is Thursday morning, Aug. 31, 1899, one of those days of rare beauty that the closing summer often gives the White Mountain visitors. At the tollhouse in the Glen an amazed group look on as a queer little vehicle, built somewhat like an open buggy, starts chugging up the Mount Washington carriage road, driven by Stanley, tall, sandy-bearded, with his wife beside him. For the first time in history the road up the mountain is attacked by a vehicle not drawn by horse power, which is venturing on the test of a climb of 4600 feet in eight miles.

Took on Water at Spring

The steady uphill tug draws heavily on the steam and the water has to be replenished at the Half Way House and again at a wayside spring. Mrs. Stanley's courage aids her husband in his task. The tree line is passed and the landscape opens wide below, but little care the riders—they think only of "getting there!"

At the Summit, meanwhile, all is excitement. Last evening the 'phone had told of Stanley's arrival at Darby Field Cottage, a small hotel of that period, near the site of Pinkham Notch Camp, and of his proposed ascent. Then the wire failed and we had no news. The group on the mountain—the Summit House staff, the printing office personnel and a few trampers—watch and listen in suspense. At last the word is brought by "Billy" Jewell, the stage line agent, who has walked down far enough to see some of the lower stretches of the road, that the car has passed the Half Way House.

About 11 a. m. comes the morning train with nearly 50 passengers, who rush for vantage points at the north end of the Summit House platform and even on the roof of the woodshed. Anxious moments pass. Has the auto collapsed under the strain?

Can we believe our eyes? Around the curve by the Great Gulf the little car shoots into view and spins in triumph along the last stretch, reaching its goal at 11:35 a. m. The hero and heroine of the day alight at the parking space by the stables to be greeted and congratulated on their achievement. With actual running time of 2 hours and 10 minutes the car has practically cut in half the ordinary time for horse-drawn vehicles of four hours.

The editor takes in shorthand Mr. Stanley's story and dictates it to the linotypist, to come out shortly in the "One O'Clock Edition," which is snatched eagerly by tourists who are proud to find their names listed in this historic issue.

The journey of 197 miles from Newton, as Mr. Stanley described it, was for that period an unusual one, though today it is often taken between breakfast and lunch. But they were evidently just out for a pleasure trip, going in a roundabout way, with overnight stops at Newburyport, Portsmouth, Ossipee and North Conway before arriving at Darby Field Cottage. The longest day's run, from Portsmouth to Ossipee, was 54 miles.

"From Rochester to North Conway," Mr. Stanley told the editor, "the road was about as difficult for a motor vehicle as could be imagined. So deep was the sand in places that it took the full power of the machine to drive it on a level. The grades fortunately, were a little gravelly, having a better road surface.

Made Remarkable Time

"We remained at the Kearsarge House at North Conway over night. On Wednesday morning we ran to Darby Field Cottage, remaining there during the afternoon and night. We learned there that it would be necessary to make the ascent of the mountain in the morning to avoid meeting teams which go down in the afternoon.

"The cyclometer at the base of the mountain" (the site of the Glen House) "registered 197 miles, which is the distance from Newton to the base of Mount Washington. We had averaged to that point 14.1 miles per hour during the run from Newton. This we regarded, considering the condition of the roads, quite remarkable.

"We found the ascent up the mountain more difficult than we anticipated, although we had no trouble in climbing the steepest grades. The day was perfect, being practically cloudless, with no wind. The actual running time from base to summit was 2 hours and 10 minutes.

"As the carriage is constructed for road use we found it necessary in climbing the mountain, where the average grade for eight miles is approximately 12 per cent, to jack up the rear wheels and run the engine for a few minutes in order to supply sufficient water to the boiler. In other respects the journey up the mountain was as free from any interesting incident as the same distance traveled on level.

"The fact that during the entire trip from Newton to the Summit, a distance of 205 miles, not the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

The Stanley Locomobile on Aug. 31, 1899

Freeland O. Stanley is at the wheel and his wife is beside him. They made the run from Newton to the base at 14.1 miles an hour, with "no loose nuts," and gained the summit in two hours and 10 minutes. Today's record is 12m. 17.6s.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably occasional light rain and continued cool tonight; Friday partly cloudy to cloudy; moderate temperatures; fresh northeast to east winds, strong off the coast.

Central New England on Saturday: Mostly fair weather and moderate temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain in east portions tonight and on the southeast coast Friday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Friday generally fair and slightly warmer.

Rhode Island: Occasional rain tonight; Friday mostly cloudy and warmer in the interior.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday with showers on the coast tonight; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday with occasional showers on the coast; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy followed by showers and slightly cooler in north portions at night.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh easterly winds over north portion and fresh to strong northeast shifting to northerly winds over south portions; mostly overcast with occasional rain tonight and over central and north portions Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	68	Minneapolis	64	78
Bermuda	79	85	New Orleans	79	92
Chicago	58	79	New York	64	70
Denver	59	84	Norfolk	71	81
Helena	51	74	Philadelphia	67	69
Kansas City	73	100	St. Louis	67	86
Los Angeles	66	86	S. Francisco	57	65
Miami	75	88	Washington	69	82

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 31.
B—Maximum, Aug. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:01 p. m.; height 9.5 ft.
Friday, 1:15 a. m.; height 9.6 ft.
Light all vehicles by 7:51 p. m.

Boston Is Urged to Cut Minor Motor Accidents

Pointing to Boston's attainment of first place in the national contest to reduce traffic fatalities, and contrasting that record with the growing tally of non-fatal auto accidents, Lewis E. MacBrayne, Secretary of the Boston Highway Safety Campaign, today called upon the city of Boston to reduce the non-fatal accident rate "if the current campaign is going to be a success."

He was echoed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who described it as "very encouraging that Boston is first in its population class after the first month of the six-months safety campaign. The police, Massachusetts Safety Council and other agencies are to be commended. However," the Mayor continued, "we must concentrate on cutting the increasing number of non-fatal accidents. This calls for increased efforts by the Traffic Commission, school authorities, and the police."

In a letter to members of the Mayor's Committee of 100 on Highway Safety, Mr. MacBrayne stated that during July, the first month of the contest, only two highway fatalities were recorded in Boston, as compared with six during July of last year.

William P. Hickey, Boston Traffic Commissioner, explained that "on Aug. 1 of this year the total of traffic fatalities since Jan. 1 was 36 compared with 43 for the same period a year ago. We were able to achieve this reduction in spite of bad weather last January which resulted in 11 fatalities in January alone, as compared with only three in January of 1938."

He ascribed much of Boston's success to the designation of more one-way streets and to the persistence of school authorities in striving to reduce the total of child fatalities.

Warehouse Truce Rejected

Fourth attempt by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to settle the nine-day strike of 2,300 warehousemen against four Boston chain groceries ended in failure today when the Warehousemen's Union rejected the Board's proposal for an immediate return to work pending further employer-employee consultations.

Specifically, the Board suggested the two sides sit down at a conference table for five days in an attempt to settle questions over which they are still at odds. Following the five-day talks, all differences still unresolved would be submitted either to his group, to a Federal Conciliator, or to a private board.

The employers agreed to this suggestion, said Brig. Gen Charles H. Cole, Board Chairman, but George H. Stack, business agent of the striking union, rejected the proposition.

The Warehousemen's Union, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers (A. F. of L.) seeks a 10 per cent wage increase for those receiving less than $28 weekly and of 5 per cent for those earning more than $28. They also demand that M. Winer & Co. and the Economy Stores join the First National and the Atlantic and Pacific in providing two weeks' vacation with pay, instead of only one.

In addition to the 2,300 warehousemen, 700 truck drivers were involuntarily idle today, unable to move the commodities waiting to be shipped from warehouses to stores. According to an official of Local 25, the truckmen's union, however, shipments are being made direct from manufacturers to stores.

Chain store representatives had no comment.

German Ship Fails Port Call

Forfeiture of the bond of $50,000 of the German freighter Wiegand, which was posted at Boston in accordance with customs regulations, looms today for violation of navigation laws in failing to call at Norfolk, Va., for which port clearance papers were issued at Philadelphia. Customs officials at Philadelphia are studying forfeiture procedure. Boston customs officials have not yet been advised of any action.

The bond was filed at the first port of call in the United States to cover its stay in American waters. She brought general cargo to Boston from Hamburg and Bremen. The vessel arrived Aug. 21 at Boston, proceeding from this port to Philadelphia.

Sailing from Philadelphia at noon Aug. 26, ostensibly for Norfolk, the craft was probably ordered to some South American port by the German Government, as customs officials said the craft lacked sufficient fuel to take her to Germany.

When the vessel was off Marcus Hook, Pa., a man and a woman visited the ship by a launch, before dawn Sunday, under mysterious circumstances. The launch operator said the man claimed to be a ship chandler—dealer in provisions and supplies—and that the woman was his wife. But customs officials say the firm of ship chandlers that regularly services the Wiegand, stated that no member of the company was in touch with the craft after it left the dock in Philadelphia.

New Peace Attempt Is Made at Barre After Riotous Night

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Aug. 31 (*AP*)—After the worst night disturbances since the strike at the South Barre Wool Combing Company, Ltd., started six weeks ago, Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau said today he would make another effort to get the two sides together, for peace.

The latest "peace meeting," held last night, broke up almost before it started. In four hours of surging disturbances, shots were fired, gas bombs thrown, stones hurled and homes bombarded. A searchlight atop the mill was blacked out by snipers' bullets. Other bullets hit the mill.

Deputies threw a half dozen gas bombs to break up parading strikers and sympathizers. But there were no serious injuries.

Economy Held As Vital Issue In Tax Relief

Boston Chamber Group in report on 1939 Legislative action calls for more stringent action.

More stringent economy by state and local governments to effect still needed tax relief was demanded today by the Committee on State Taxation and Expenditures of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a report appraising 1939 legislative accomplishments.

Although hailing the slgiht downward trend reflected in the 1939 and 1940 State budgets as compared with the 1938 State program, the commitee, headed by J. Sidney Stone, chairman, warned that further economies are necessary.

While some experts have pointed out that municipal expenditures for services other than welfare and debt retirement were at a 10-year low point in 1938 the committee argued that failure of the Legislature to tap large new sources of revenue to aid local communities should induce municipal officers to devote more attention to retrenchment programs.

Economy Overlooked

The committee expressed the belief that the possibility of obtaining new revenues from a sales tax or a pay roll tax "seems to have caused some of these officers to minimize or overlook entirely the opportunities for tax reduction which economy presents."

Regarding State government, the committee declared maintenance savings in the budget were far less than could or should have been made. Several extravagances of the past four years, the report stated, were continued. The net result of the legislative session, the committee insisted, "was an expansion of governmental activities, for with one or two minor exceptions none of the retrenchment proposals was adopted, but a number of new commissions and new positions were added."

Yet satisfaction was expressed that the net state tax burden on cities and towns was reduced to $8,400,000 for 1939 and $6,400,000 for 1940, the lowest, except for the years 1931 and 1932, since the present budget system was adopted in 1919. They represent respective reductions of 30 and 47 per cent from the 1939 net state tax.

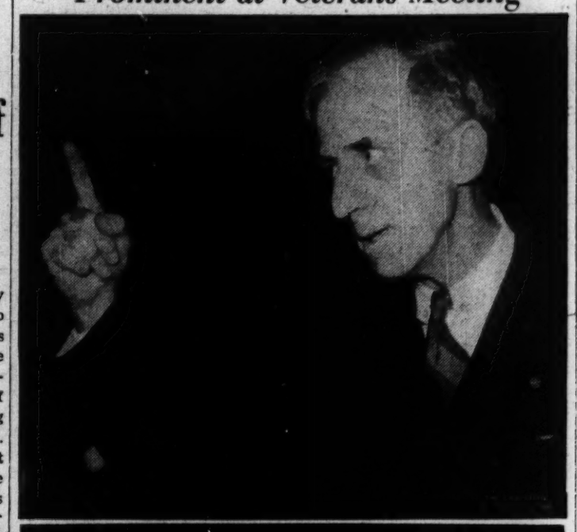
Answer to Demand

"The 1939 and 1940 figures can be accepted as the answer to the demand for tax relief to the real estate owner," the committee averred. "The reductions in these figures are substantial and, on the whole, sound. While it can be conceded that they could have been larger and there are many who will insist that there were better ways of obtaining them, the Governor and Legislature must be given a full measure of credit for what they acomplished here."

The committee also praised decrease in the State debt. In 1938 the peak was $40,700,000. In 1940 it will be reduced to approximately $23,000,000, due largely to no new bond authorizations by the 1939 Legislature, the committee added.

Reports of a possible special legislative session in 1940 to provide additional revenue for cities and towns were sharply attacked by the committee which stated "we are very doubtful that such a session, occurring so soon after the regular session would be any more disposed to act. The Legislature refused decisively to adopt any of these programs in the regular session. . . . Unless there is unmistakeable evidence of such a change, taxpayers should not lend their support to the idea of a special session."

Prominent at Veterans Meeting



By a Staff Photographer

Three Figures at Encampment in Boston

Top—Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Retired, who addressed the veterans. Below—James C. Putnam of West Plains, Mo., founder of the organization, at left, and Otis N. Brown, Greensboro, N. C., Senior Vice-Commander in Chief.

U. S. Army Woefully Lacking In Essentials, Lodge Asserts

(Continued from Page 1)

If, in times of foreign dispute, every American sides with the country where his ancestors came from, we will have no country at all. We ask as much patriotism here as we find on foreign shores."

Butler Speaks

Echoing Senator Lodge, that long standing isolationist, Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U. S. Marines, Retired, in his picturesque but forceful manner, told the veterans today that the United States must stay out of all European wars to preserve itself.

In a speech that bristled with what he termed "a soldier's language," General Butler took an opposite position from several previous speakers at this convention—notably Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., retired—and pleaded for a complete, 100 per cent, unadulterated isolation on the part of the United States.

General Butler scored what he said "looks like an effort of those fellows in Washington" to involve the United States in war and asserted that no one has the right to advocate war for this country unless he is willing to make the supreme sacrifice, to send his son to the trenches.

Plain Language

Explaining to veterans he had come to speak in plain language, that the average man can understand—adding that "you fellows can't understand international politics"—General Butler declared:

"I for one am going to see that James Roosevelt is going to the front. I'll resign my rank and reenlist as a private, if he'll go."

A lot of people are going around the country warning that unless the United States supports France and Great Britain in time of war that the economic system of this country will break up. "If we have a war," said the General, "there won't be any economic system left to be broken up."

He sternly counseled the veterans that before resolutions are passed at this convention on issues of neutrality and war referendums, they "think of their sons at home, asleep in bed." He advised the veterans not to heed "what a few fellows in Washington think is good for you."

Received Ovation

When General Butler had finished he received probably the longest, most vociferous ovation of any speaker yet heard by this convention.

Aside from General Butler's talk, the veterans spent the morning and part of the afternoon on resolutions dealing with various types of liberalized pensions. These were roughly divided into two groups: pensions for disabled World War veterans, regardless of the cause of injuries; and outright pensions to all World War veterans over 60 or 65. The age limitation was one of several questions being threshed out today.

Other resolutions to be acted upon dealt with neutrality and war referendums. One of the strongest isolationist resolves came from the Nebraska delegation.

Peace Groups Hit Attack On Neutrality Act

Protest to President warns that Europe may consider New Dealers' views as official.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Attacks upon the Neutrality Act made by high officials in the Administration before the Veterans of Foreign Wars Convention in Boston this week were criticized by five peace organizations here today in a letter to President Roosevelt.

These attacks, coming at a time of world crisis, might easily have been interpreted abroad as official pronunciations of the Government, even though contrary to the law as now enacted, the letter to the President warned. Since informal polls have determined that a "great majority" of the American people desire to keep out of war, the speeches to the veterans in Boston by Hugh Wilson, recalled Ambassador to Germany and by Col. Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, were termed untimely.

Peace Groups Sign

The letter to the President was signed by officials of the following organizations: World Peaceways, National Council for Prevention of War, Keep America Out of War Congress, Youth Committee Against War, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. It read as follows:

"Broadcasters and newspapers combined to give extraordinarily wide publicity to speeches made by your Ambassador to Germany and your Assistant Secretary of War before a convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Boston on Aug. 28. The gist of these speeches seem to be fairly summarized in a newspaper headline, "Arms Ban Assailed as Breeder of War.'

Seen As Spokesmen

"The undersigned are unqualifiedly committed to the principle of free discussion as the basis of genuine democracy. We do believe, however, that of necessity men occupying very high positions in the Government, especially in time of crisis, must be taken as speaking for the Government rather than themselves when they comment on issues wnich may affect the final determination of the American people on peace or war. Neither in this country nor abroad would these remarks have received the attention given them, except for the position in your Administration occupied by the speakers.

"Every informal poll has revealed the determination of the great majority of the American people to keep out of war. To carry out this purpose many Americans believe the present Neutrality Law should be revised in one or more of several different directions. Some believe that if we really mean to keep out of the holocaust of war, we must keep out of economic war against one set of belligerents. Others have a different approach. Temporarily, at least, Congress has spoken in favor of maintaining the present law. The debate is important, but the participants should not be ambassadors and heads of our military establishment especially in a time of crisis when your own appeals for the peaceful settlement of the European controversy have not been finally answered."

Stores Open Saturday

Saturday closing of Boston department stores and specialty shops is over for 1939. Beginning next Saturday, the stores generally will be open all day during the usual shopping hours of 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., it was announced today by the Retail Trade Board. With exception of the Saturday before the July 4 holiday, when the stores were open all day, they have been closed for the past two months on Saturday.

Thoreaus Found Peace on River 100 Years Ago

They were two brothers who set out, 100 years ago today—the last day of August, 1839—on a strange and wonderful odyssey.

They sailed the Musketaquid, or Grass-ground, or Concord River and the Merrimack. They sailed for two weeks through the quiet New England country. And their voyage might have been as the voyage of any other two New England lads—except that one was named John and the other, Henry David Thoreau.

Ten years after the voyage Henry brought out a book about the adventure and called it "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers." Scarcely anyone wanted the book then, with its odd assortment of finely wrought prose descriptions, its translations, studies in human nature, He had 1,000 printed at his own expense and three years later had 700 of them left.

It is pleasant, now, to glide with Henry and John in their little bark across the quiet waters. To dip here and there into the reflections of Walden's youthful sage. . . . "You shall see rude and sturdy, experienced and wise men, keeping their castles, or chopping alone in the woods; men fuller of talk and rare adventure in the sun and wind and rain, than a chestnut is of meat, who were out not only in '75 and 1812, but have been out every day of their lives; greater men than Homer, or Chaucer, or Shakespeare, only they never got time to say so; they never took to the way of writing. . . ."

These were Saturday's thoughts. And on Sunday, "If we could listen but for an instant to the chant of the Indian muse, we should understand why he will not exchange his savageness for civilization. Nations are not whimsical. Steel and blankets are strong temptations; but the Indian does well to continue Indian."

"Friendship is evanescent in every man's experience, and remembered like heat lightning in past summers. . . . Only they who do not see how anything might be better done are forward to try their hand on it. . . .

"Art is not tame, and Nature is not wild, in the ordinary sense. A perfect work of man's art would also be wild or natural in a good sense. Man tames Nature only that he may at last make her more free even than he found her, though he may never yet have succeeded. . . ." **John Beaufort**

Underwood

The Present Old North Bridge Over Concord River

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." 3:20, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker. 1:55, 5:05, 8:05.

University—
Johnny Weissmuller in "Tarzan Finds a Son." 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Naughty But Nice," with Dick Powell. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:54. Also "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson in "Clouds Over Europe." Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. Daily at 2:30 and 7:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby in "The Star Maker." Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 3, 5:10, 8:20.

Transcont—
"Lucky Night," with Robert Taylor and Myrna Loy. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Normandie—
"It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Also "Some Like It Hot," with Gene Krupa and Bob Hope.

Radio—Page 10

B. K. O. Boston—
"Wall Street Cowboy," starring Roy Rogers. 10:53 a. m., 1:25, 3:59, 6:32, 9:05. Also "Good Girls Go to Paris," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 9:30, 11:56 a. m., 2:29, 5:02, 7:35, 10:08. Tomorrow: "Exile Express," with Anna Sten. Also "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly. Stage Show: Slate Bros., Morton and Dennison, Sue Ryan, and Flo and Bob Robinson.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor and Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also "The Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Motel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. Scollay: 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with J. Carroll Naish, Anna May Wong and Anthony Quinn. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Boys." Also "The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Mary Boland.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in Reno," Sidney Toler and Ricardo Cortez, 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power, 3:35, 6:35, 9:45.

Repertory—
"Lucky Night," with Robert Taylor and Myrna Loy. Also "Persons in Hiding," with J. C. Naish. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Cafe Society," with Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. Also "Blackwell's Island," with John Garfield

Fine Arts—
"Masquerade in Vienna." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "March of the Movies." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:18, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Let Us Live," starring Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Sullivan and Ralph Bellamy. 12, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: "East Side of Heaven," with Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell. Also "Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew.

Uptown—
"I Stole a Million." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Second Fiddle," festuring Sonja Henie, Rudy Vallee and Mary Healy. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "Good Girls Go to Paris," with Joan Blondell and Walter Connolly. Also "On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Bobs Watson.

Metropolitan—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland 11:16 a. m., 2:36, 6:03, 9:30. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. 10:06 a. m., 1:26, 4:53, 8:20.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Composition by Mrs. Bayward. 11 a. m.

New Tobacco-Liquor Taxes Expected to Bring $11,750,000

While Massachusetts tax authorities were today preparing to institute the new cigarette tax and increased liquor levies tomorrow, the State Racing Commission announced a sizeable increase in horse and dog race betting in Massachusetts this year.

The 2-cent per package cigarette tax is expected to produce $8,750,000 in new revenue for the period ending in December, 1940.

The increased tax on hard liquor and sparkling wines is expected to yield more than $3,000,000 additional during the same period.

With both taxes starting tomorrow, cigarette and liquor dealers were experiencing increased sales today.

The State Racing Commission, meanwhile, reported that Massachusetts bettors have wagered $3,500,000 more at horse and dog tracks this year than in 1938. This amount will be increased by further betting at Wonderland Park, Revere, the dog track which has 26 more days of racing remaining.

To date $37,181,192 has been bet in Massachusetts this year compared to $34,670,534 last year. At the same time race track attendance jumped more than 100,000, although horse track attendance dropped 63,000. This loss was offset by a 173,000 increase at the dog tracks.

The State's share of horse and dog betting receipts and breakage amounts to $1,682,022 compared to last year's $1,515,585. The amount this year will be further increased by additional betting at Wonderland Park. In addition, applications are pending for further dates.

Woman Is Named Roll Call Officer Of Boston Chapter

Mrs. Paul G. Courtney of Boston, has been appointed to serve as Vice-Chairman in the annual Roll Call of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, it has been announced by Lawrence Coolidge, Chairman of the Roll Call, which will open on Armistice Day, Nov. 11.

Mrs. Courtney served during the World War with the "Canteen Service" of the Red Cross. She is actively interested in many civic organizations in Boston and the North Shore.

Ward 4 Wet Enough Now Says Councilor

The Boston Licensing Board was asked to grant no more liquor licenses for Ward 4 because there are "already too many liquor establishments in the district." The request was made by Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase, who was one of a group to protest the licensing of a new liquor store at 203 Clarendon Street, opposite Trinity Church.

Hollywood Provides A Triangle Film

The Arts in Boston

Cary Grant carries off the acting honors in "In Name Only," emotional triangle film at the Keith Memorial, with Carole Lombard and Kay Francis in the other conspicuous roles. The story tends to the sombre side in its examination of a matrimonial tangle in which the other woman and not the wife is made the sympathetic figure. John Cromwell has directed ably.

Miss Francis sets forth the wife as a heartless, calculating, selfish woman who married only for money and social position. Miss Lombard is supposed to be a widow who supports herself and a small daughter. The triangle problem appears when the husband (Mr. Grant) falls in love with the widow and insists that his wife divorce him so that they can be married. The latter ostensibly agrees but actually is determined not to accede to his demand.

Melodramatic devices are called into service in the climactic sequences in a hospital to pave the way to a divorce by making known the wife's primary desire to inherit her father-in-law's wealth. The part that falls to Miss Francis is an ungrateful one but she does it well. Miss Lombard manages her assignment with restraint and skill. An attractive child player, Peggy Ann Garner, has a small part as the daughter of the widow. Charles Coburn as the husband's father, Katharine Alexander as a sister of the widow, and Helen Vinson as a spiteful admirer of the husband are among the other players.

"Frontier Marshal," the other feature film, is a Western yarn with Randolph Scott as Wyatt Earp bringing frontier law to Tombstone, Arizona, by getting the drop on all who oppose him and shooting it out. Cesar Romero, who swings from gun fighting to surgical efforts, Nancy Kelly as his sweetheart from back home, Binnie Barnes as a dance hall entertainer, and John Carradine as one of the frontier racketeers have a hand in the proceedings.

E. F. M.

Stage and Screen Notes

The Slate Brothers, comedians, and Sue Ryan with comic songs are announced as the headliners for the vaudeville show opening the autumn season at the Keith Boston Friday. Other acts on the stage will be Florence and Bob Robinson with dancing, Morton and Dennison with comedy, music, and dancing, and the Three Trojans, gymnasts. Two films are scheduled, "Exile Express," a spy story with Ann Sten in the cast, and "Bad Lands," Western yarn featuring Robert Barrat and Douglas Walton.

The Ogunquit Playhouse will begin its final week Monday evening with "Payment Deferred" as the play.

First Youth Hostel School Opens in October on N. H. Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEREDITH, N. H., Aug. 31 — The American Youth Hostel School, the first such institution in this country, will be opened here early next month, according to officials of the hostel movement. The school will be located on the 250-acre farm given to the American Youth Hostel movement several years ago by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, an ardent supporter of the movement.

The property was to some extent prepared for such as it has served as a Girl Scout camp and in addition to the farm buildings has a number of other buildings built for camp purposes.

There will be four-year courses in the college and general fields as well as post graduate courses for graduate students. Enrollment will be open to boys and girls of high school age.

Many followers of the Hostel movement are acquainted with the property as it has been used as a hostel since it became the property of the group in 1937 and more than 2,000 guests from all sections of the country and abroad have been entertained there.

Education on Public Affairs

(Continued from Page 1)

lege, urged the adoption of "a single standard of civic morality for the legislator and his constituents."

Democracy Defenses

Democracy not only should be improved, but it should be defended against anti-democratic propaganda from within the country and from without, in the view of speakers at the daily forums on propaganda conducted by Dr. Clyde R. Miller, of Columbia University. Under this heading, many members of the institute have arisen to demand the "silencing" of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic priest, who, they claim, has expressed "anti-semitic" and "anti-democratic" views in his radio addresses and magazine articles.

Because of the feeling among many members of the institute, especially the Jewish group, that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin should be disciplined by his church, the Rev. Gregory Feige, of Newton, N. J., a former professor of philosophy at Fordham University and now a writer for Roman Catholic magazines, gave a comprehensive statement of the position of the Roman Catholic church at the propaganda forum yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Mr. Feige expressed "regret" that the nature of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's talks made such an explanation necessary, but said that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin did not speak for the church and that his magazine, "Social Justice," lacks the imprimatur of his superior, the Archbishop of Detroit.

High Seas Delay Lifting of Squalus Until Saturday

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 31 (AP)—A sea-churning northeaster that whipped flying spray high over the salvage ship Falcon's deck forced navy officers today to defer final lifting of the submarine Squalus at least until Saturday.

The salvage task would have been set back many days, salvagers agreed, except for a dangerous swim through heaving water by Chief Shipfitter Alfred W. Pickering, of Camden, N. J., who saved a mile of air hose from possible rupture yesterday.

If Mr. Pickering had not dived overboard in his underwear, with a knife in his teeth, to cut a three-inch line holding a bunch of hose away from the tossing Falcon, officers feared the strain might have torn three miles of hose loose from its connections with the submarine 90 feet below the surface.

Soon after Mr. Pickering's exploit, the Falcon's crew capped and buoyed the hose and took their vessel into Portsmouth harbor for shelter. It was the first time since the Falcon left New London, Conn., May 23, that she had entered a port. Other vessels of the salvage fleet also went back to port, leaving only the gunboat Sacramento standing guard over the buoys.

Connecticut Dams Tightened Against Return of Floods

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31—For the first time in its 300 years, Connecticut is to have complete information on the dams which hold back its streams, provide its waterpower and form its reservoirs.

Acting under a law of the 1939 General Assembly, the State Water Commission is completing a survey of more than 2,000 dams. Brig. Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, Director of the Commission, expects the survey to be finished before the end of the year.

When the information is at hand, the State will have an index of its waterpower facilities. What is more important, it will have engineers' reports on those dams that need repair.

Prevention of damage through the breaking of dams in future floods is the chief purpose of the survey.

The floods which preceded the hurricane in September of 1938 prompted the legislative action. Many dams, particularly on small streams, gave way under the pressure of last year's floods. Now they are being replaced by their owners, but only under the supervision of the State and its inspectors.

* * *

Route 1 Thames Bridge

Final borings are being made along the shores of the Thames River, between Groton and New London, in preparation for the construction of an $8,000,000 bridge to carry the Boston Post Road, U. S. Route 1, across that waterway. The Thames River Bridge Commission, set up by the General Assembly to make plans for the span, has announced that when this engineering information is obtained, the type of bridge will be selected. Charles J. Bennett, former State Highway Commissioner, has been appointed consulting engineer.

* * *

Dahlias in Test Gardens

Dahlia growers form a special group among the horticulturalists of the country, less numerous perhaps than those who specialize in roses or gladiolas, but no less enthusiastic. Each year they send selected roots to be grown in test gardens at the University of Connecticut, in Storrs, under supervision of the American Dahlia Society. On Sept. 9, the dahlia growers will come to Storrs, some of them from distant States, to see how their new varieties have prospered. They will observe also the twentieth anniversary of the dahlia trial gardens at the University.

* * *

Road Safety Improved

Col. Samuel H. Fisher, New York attorney and Litchfield resident, has been elected again as Chairman of the Connecticut Highway Safety Commission. Named originally by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross after a particularly tragic series of automobile accidents in 1936, the Highway Safety Commission has now become an established State Department. Automobile fatalities have declined since it has been in existence.

* * *

Sand and Oil Surface

The man who developed Connecticut's system of treating secondary roads with oil and sand to build up a surface that would withstand modern traffic, and who had charge for many years of highway snow removal work throughout the State, has retired. George E. Hamlin, Deputy State Highway Commissioner in charge of maintenance, told his chief, Commissioner William J. Cox, that he would like to be relieved after 30 years in the Department. Commission Cox, accepting the resignation, told reporters that Mr. Hamlin's oil and sand treatment had been copied by many other States. This and other maintenance methods developed under Deputy Commissioner, said Mr. Cox, had given Connecticut a system of secondary roads the equal of any in the country.

Mt. Washington First Bowed to Auto 40 Years Ago

(Continued from Page 9)

slightest difficulty in the way of breakage or loose nuts or anything to mar the pleasure of the journey happened is quite remarkable. We can both say without reserve that if the roads from Rochester to North Conway were as good as the rest of the journey, this would soon be the popular way of visiting the mountains.

"The amount of gasoline required to ascend the mountain was less than two gallons. Thus it will be seen that for a gentleman and his wife to ride up Mount Washington by such a vehicle will cost less than 25 cents for power. It required the water tank twice full to make the ascent. As the Half Way House is well supplied with water, it form a good place for refilling the tank."

Mrs. Stanley spoke enthusiastically of the fitness of motor cars for the use of women.

"A lady can very easily learn to steer it," said Mrs. Stanley; "it is steered by a handle bar very much as you steer a bicycle. She needs to become somewhat familiar with the mechanism, but it is not at all complicated, and she can readily acquire the necessary skill to manage the machine.

Curried at Stables

"She must know enough about its working to instruct the stable boys whom she would have to hire to take care of it and clean it at the stopping places on the journey. Even without this knowledge she could, if the machine were in perfect order, take a ride of 15 or 20 miles just as well as a man.

"The motion of the machine is fascinating. It seems more like flying that anything else. In a carriage the horse raises a great deal of dust, and especially in a dry time it is very disagreeable driving through a sandy country. But with our vehicle we have generally gone at such a rate of speed that we have created sufficient breeze to take away the dust that our wheels made, so that when we reached our destination we have found ourselves practically dustless. Even our linen did not bear the marks of travel. So I think its cleanliness would commend the locomobile, especially to women. You do not get soiled as you do in traveling by cars or by carriage.

"Then we have another advantage—we can choose our path much better than when driving. If we find the road too difficult we sometimes go out on the greensward, and in that way we have escaped some of the inconveniences of the sandy roads. You cannot choose your way with a horse. A horse will not turn the instant you drawn your rein, but the locomobile will change its course the moment you turn the handle-bar.

"I should advise a wheeling costume for any lady who is going on a long journey like this. If you are taking a short pleasure ride, an ordinary carriage costume is the correct thing. But for a journey an outing costume with short dress and shirt waist is the best. You have to be careful about your headgear and have something that will not blow off. Sometimes when you go rapidly in a high wind, it will take off any sort of hat that is not fitted close to the head.

"I wore a wheeling cap up the mountain, and for ordinary wear I have a white linen hat, which keeps the head cool, the flexible brim of which can be arranged to keep off the sun on either side. I do not take a parasol or umbrella; we have to guard against resistance to the wind as much as possible.

Some Even Laughed

"We only carry small handbags with a change of linen and a few small articles, and have our trunks sent on to points where we are to make stops of several days. We can get along very comfortably if we do not feel particular about appearing in the evening in evening costume. We make no attempt to be fashionable, and people don't expect it.

"A pleasant feature of our journey has been the great pleasure that our appearance seemed to give everybody, for the people in the towns and on the farms that we have passed have run out to the roadside and greeted us with smiles and in some cases with uproarious laughter.

"We shall go to North Conway from here, and after visiting various parts of the mountains expect to go to Poland Springs and elsewhere in Maine. I do not feel the least uneasy about riding down the mountain, for the machine has a powerful brake and the power can be instantly reversed."

Perhaps it was not just because Stanley had shown the way, but in the next five years the hill-climbing power of autos increased incredibly. In July, 1904, in the first "Climb to the Clouds" on the same Mount Washington road, five American cars smashed record after record in quick succession, only to lose to Francis E. Stanley in the newly-devised Stanley Steamer in 28m. 19 2-5s., while he was outdone only by a foreign car, the 60-h. p. Mercedes, driven by Harry Harkness in 24m. 37 3-5s. Again, in 1905, in the second "Climb to the Clouds," the Stanley defeated all American rivals in 27m. 17 2-5s., the Napier scoring 20m. 58 2-5s.

Today the record stands at 12m. 17.6s. The average car now climbs Mount Washington easily in 30 or 40 minutes. Much improved in width and surface, the road has been climbed by as many as 5,000 cars in a year.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 1

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

6:00	WSLR (W1XAL)	15.13mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Luigi Romanelli's Orch..	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Luigi Romanelli's Orch..	Music of Sasao Koga....	Sport reports	"White Brigade".....
5:30 "Here's Moore".....	"Variations": music	Music of Sasao Koga....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Play Ball".....	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review ...
6:15 Highway Safety	Evans: sports; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review ...
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 Talk From Europe....	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch ...	Fred Waring's Orch....	Norman Thomas	Housing speaker .....
7:15 "Parker Family"...	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	Luther-Layman Singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	"Fables in Rhythm"...	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Discussion on Europe ...	Dance Orchestra	dramatization	Sundown Serenade ....
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	"Give Me Liberty": dra-	Vallee Hour: Walter O'-	Network speaker	"A Song Is Born".....
8:15 questions; answers	matic sketch	Keefe; Carmen Mi-	Network speaker	"A Song Is Born".....
8:30 "Strange As It	"It's Up to You": Dale	randa; Lou Holtz; or-	"The First Offender":	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
8:45 Seems"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	chestra	dramatization	"The Mountaineers"...
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"America's Lost Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	phony Orch.; R. Slew-	"The Black Crook"	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	art, conductor; James	America's Lost Plays:	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	Melton, tenor	"The Black Crook"	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album" .....
10:00 'Apartment to Let':	Grant Park Concert; so-	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Joe Reichman's Orch...	Stan Brown's Orchestra.
10:15 dramatic sketch ..	loists; orchestra	Alice Brady; Donald	Joe Reichman's Orch...	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
10:30 "Viewpoints": talk	Grant Park Concert: so-	Crisp; Pat Friday; Mu-	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service .....
10:45 "Adventures": talk	loists; orchestra	sic Maids; orchestra..	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Rollo Hudson's Orch.....
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sports; weather..	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch...	"Music You Want".....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra..	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch...	"Music You Want".....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra..	News Service .....

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock".....	"George and Dixie".....	News Service	.....
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock".....	"Morning Watch".....	.....
8:00 Foreign broadcast ..	"Musical Clock".....	News Service	"Eight Bells".....	"Five Star Flashes"...
8:15 Shopping; weather .	"Musical Clock".....	Local news; weather....	"Musical Almanac".....	"Five Star Flashes"...
8:30 "Musical Bee".....	"Vocal Vogues".....	"Musical Roundup".....	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"...
8:45 Bill Elliot, songs...	"The Woman Buys".....	"Musical Roundup".....	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"...
9:00 "Food Magician"...	News; talk; musicale...	"Variations".....	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Farm and Home News..
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"...	"As You Like It".....	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Studio speaker .....
9:30 Shopping Service ...	"Breakfast Club".....	"Alice Blair": sketch...	"Merry-Go-Round".....	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Life Can Be Beautiful...	"Julia Blake": sketch..	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly..	"Home Forum".....	"The Man I Married".....	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell".....	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Paul Allison, poems.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:30 "Hilltop House".....	Jack Bereh and Boys....	Just Plain Bill: sketch .	"Melody Strings".....	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Stepmother".....	"We Women".....	"Woman in White".....	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Dramatic sketch	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews..	Jean Harper, songs....
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade".....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Sally's Sallies".....	"Music and Manners"...
11:30 Big Sister: sketch ..	Forecast: musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	News Service .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	"The Wife Saver".....	"Road of Life": sketch..	"Boston Town".....	Cooking School .....
12:00 "Joyce Jordan".....	News; talk; musicale ...	Noonday Musicale	News Service	"Italian Airs".....
12:15 "Girl Marries".....	Noonday Revue: stocks..	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agriculture talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Sports; weather; tide..
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs".....	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News.....	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15 "Life Beautiful".....	ers; speakers	"George and Dixie".....	"The Happy Gang".....	cal Album" .....
1:30 "Myth of Life".....	The Rambler	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Cafe Continental".....	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45 Foreign broadcast...	Vaughn Munroe, songs..	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Vaughn De Leath, songs	cal Album" .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Review in Miniature":	"Betty and Bob".....	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox".....
2:15 Dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter".....	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox".....
2:30 "Your Family": sk.	"Rhythm School".....	"Valiant Lady": drama	Music From El Paseo....	Shirley Mason, songs...
2:45 Enoch Light's Or...	"Rhythm School".....	Betty Crocker	Sport reports	News Service .....
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Marriage License Bureau	Sport reports .....
3:15 U. S. Marine Band..	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	John Agnew, organist..	Sport reports .....
3:30 Summer Theater	U. S. Navy Band.....	Pepper Young's Family.	Paul Decker's Orchestra	Sport reports .....
3:45 Summer Theater	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"...	To Be Announced	Sport reports .....
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee: variety .	"Backstage Wife": sk....	"Hits and Encores".....	Sport reports .....
4:15 "Gold Coast".....	Club Matinee: variety .	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	Quartet recital	Sport reports .....
4:30 Foreign Broadcast...	Club Matinee: variety .	"Vic and Sade".....	Wayne West, singer	Sport reports .....
4:45 Foreign Broadcast...	Club Matinee: news.....	"Midstream": sketch	To Be Announced	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Hal Kemp's Orchestra..	"The O'Neills": sketch .	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Hal Kemp's Orchestra..	"The Ink Spots".....	Sport reports	"White Brigade".....
5:30 "Here's Moore".....	Serenade	"Silver Winds".....	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 Foreign Broadcast...	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sports; music....	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15 Eton Boys	News; weather	"Sports Roundup".....	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Sports Rendezvous..	Gray Gordon's Orch....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 Davis Cup matches..	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Del Courtney's Orch....	Fred Waring's Orch....	News commentator	Dinner Concert .....
7:15 "Lum and Abner"...	Del Courtney's Orch....	Jesse Crawford, organ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	News Service .....
7:30 "Professor Quiz"...	"The Revelers".....	"Guide of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"...	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45 Bob Edge, talk	Roy Kinney's Orchestra.	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel".....
8:00 "Under Western	"In the Gloaming".....	Luella Manners, so-	"Twentith Century Ser-	"Front Page Drama"...
8:15 Skies".....	"In the Gloaming".....	prano; Ross Graham,	enade".....	Herb Brown, songs....
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.:	"Don't Forget": quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
8:45 sketch; soloists	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Let's Dance".....
9:00 'Make Mine Music':	"Plantation Party",	"Waltz Time": Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 soloists; orchestra	vocalists; orchestra ..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30 "First Nighter"...	Harry Horlick's Orch..	"Death Valley Days":	Ernie Rio Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 dramatization	Harry Horlick's Orch..	dramatic sketch	tra; soloist	cal Album" .....
10:00 "Grand Central	Prohibition Meeting;	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Dance Orchestra	Glenn Miller's Orch....
10:15 Station"; drama ..	Roger Babson, talk ...	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Dance Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Network orchestra	Labor Speakers	"Friday Promenade"...	News Service .....
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Network orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	"Friday Promenade"...	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch....	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch....	Dance Parade .....
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want".	Emory Deutsch's Orch...	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Swing Phonics".....
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want".	Emory Deutsch's Orch...	Bill McCune's Orchestra	News Service .....

AMUSEMENTS

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SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER
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GINGER ROGERS
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WALTER CONNOLLY • VERREE TEASDALE • JAMES ELLISON • TIM HOLT
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FREDRIC MARCH (in person) in THE AMERICAN WAY
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Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
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CRABMEAT GEISHA OR CHATKA No. ½ TIN 22c
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STEAKSALMON FINAST No. 1 TIN 37c No. ½ TIN 21c

Bakery Department

Long Loaf Bread	20 Oz Loaf	8c	English Muffins	Pkg	14c
Raisin POUND CAKE	Each	25c	Frankfurt Rolls	Pkg	12c
Barbecue Rolls	Pkg	9c	Sponge CAKE Box Ea	10c	Layers Pkg 15c

MAYONNAISE
We believe Finast Mayonnaise to be the best quality to be found anywhere and look at these prices.
8 oz. Jar 10c Pt. Jar 17c Qt. Jar 31c

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Millbrook Club Ginger Ale and all flavors.
Be sure to stock up at today's low price.

Fresh FRUITS and VEGETABLES

APPLES, native cooking	4 lb.	15c
BANANAS, Meloripe	4 lb.	19c
TOMATOES, native	1 lb.	5c
PEACHES, ripe, juicy, sweet	4 lb.	23c
GRAPES, seedless	2 lb.	13c
ONIONS, native	5 lb.	10c
CELERY, native white	bunch	10c

Corn Flakes White Spray	Pkg	5c	Hormel SPICED HAM	12 oz Tin	25c
Wheat Puffs White Spray	Pkg	5c	Finast Ketchup	2 14 oz Bots	25c
Rumford BAKING POWDER	12 oz Tin	19c	French's MUSTARD	Jar	10c
Wheaties	Pkg	10c	Cocomalt 1 Lb Tin	39c	½ lb Tin 21c
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PENN-RAD MOTOR OIL 100% PENNSYLVANIA 8 QT. TIN Tax Included 99c

NEW ZEST for OLD DISHES

Give your meat, fish, poultry, vegetable and other dishes new taste delight by cooking them with MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*, according to the 52 new, delightful recipes we offer FREE. A 6-oz. can of MADONNA contains 2 lbs. of fresh, luscious, sun-ripened California tomatoes. Economical because it's a concentrate. Rich in flavor. Low priced. For recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

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When *buying new jars*, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the only jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.
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Frey, Walters, and McCormick Chief Reasons for Reds' Success—Feminine Sailors

McKechnie Gives Credit To Three Cincy Players

BULLETIN

Rain and continued cold weather postponed the Bee-Cincinnati double-header this afternoon. As the Reds do not come to Boston again this year, the games will be played off in Cincinnati next month.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bill McKechnie is inclined to give three men a major share of credit for this rapid rise of the Cincinnati baseball club, a rise which has seen the Reds negotiate seven hurdles in the National League race over the limited stretch of two seasons.

"The improved play of Lonnie Frey at second base, Frank McCormick at first and Bucky Walters on the mound are the chief factors in our movement in the direction of a World Series," the Cincy manager points out. "You'll notice I said 'in the direction' of a series, because we aren't there yet by any means. September is always the hardest month. We are just taking every day in stride, paying no attention whatever to the other clubs behind us. We'll do the best we can. It remains to be seen if that is good enough."

Frey Fills Hole

"But I strayed away from the original subject," McKechnie went on. "Frey has been a great player for us this year, and he 'found himself' at a time when everyone in the league thought that second base would hurt our chances. McCormick, in two years, has developed into one of the game's best hitters, and in the field—well, you should see him every day as I do. He saves as many games down that first base line as he wins at the plate. The record of Walters speaks for itself—more wins and complete games than any other pitcher."

"Ball players say this young Whitey Moore will soon be a big winner."

"I don't see how he can miss," continued Bill. "He has remarkable control for a young fellow. He's fast. And this year he's come up with a great curve ball. John Niggeling and Shoffner have helped since they joined the club. I shall probably use them often through September. And don't forget Derringer. I don't say much about Paul because we all knew what he could do. He's just going along as always, having another great year."

Niggeling a Veteran

The name of John Niggeling should be familiar to Boston fans. The knuckleball artist went South with the Bees in 1938, but was turned over to Indianapolis. He is no longer a young man, although a number of pitchers in recent years have stayed in the National League after prolonged sessions in the minors. Jim Turner, Lou Fette and Whitlow Wyatt are three notable examples. Perhaps McKechnie will find in Niggeling the added lift his mound staff needs.

It was back in 1929 that Niggeling broke into professional ball, with Waterloo (Iowa) in the Western League. In 10 years he has made stops at Evansville, Des Moines, Newark, Olkahoma City, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre and Kansas City, in addition to Boston and Indianapolis. The short Pittsburgh stay was in 1932, but he was laboring under a heavy handicap that season and that first chance at big league pay checks was a failure.

Control Pitcher

Niggeling comes under the heading of a control pitcher. Out in the American Association they say John knew what every opposing player ate for breakfast, what he did in his spare time and the size of his shoes. In other words, he studied each man's strength and weakness at the plate and worked accordingly. He annexed his first two starts for the Reds, and as McKechnie said, should be a valuable cog in the September drive.

Tomorrow the local Bees leave on a short road trip to Philadelphia and Brooklyn. Three games are booked with the Phils, including a nocturnal contest at Shibe Park tomorrow evening. There will be a double-header at Ebbets field on Monday and a single on Tuesday. The Bees are back home on Wednesday for successive series with the Giants and Phillies. Then comes the final western tour of the season.

* * *

Bostonians are hoping that the weather will be kind to the Yankee-Red Sox series at Fenway over the week end. The park is completely sold out for Sunday, but there are still plenty of reserved seats for Saturday.

* * *

The Red Sox have purchased Ralph Waite, 22-year-old right-handed pitcher, from Scranton of the Eastern League. Waite has been pitching this season at Canton (Ohio) in the Middle Atlantic League and has won 17 games and lost only four.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Aug. 30

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
McCosky cf	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Averill lf	4	1	1	4	3	0	0
Gehringer 2b	2	0	0	0	2	3	1
McCoy 2b	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
York 1b	3	2	1	2	8	0	0
Higgins 3b	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Fox rf	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Croucher ss	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Tebbetts c	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Hutchinson p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Thomas p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Cullenbine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McKain p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newsom p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	7	8	12	27	8	1
BOSTON							
Cramer cf	5	1	3	3	2	0	0
Vosmik lf	5	0	2	3	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	1	1	0	0	6	0	0
Williams rf	4	1	1	4	2	1	1
Doerr 2b	5	0	1	1	2	3	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	4	4	0
†Nonnenkamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	4	1	1	0
*Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berg c	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
Wilson p	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	37	6	12	22	24	9	1

*Batted for Tabor in ninth. †Ran for Cronin in ninth. ‡Batted for Thomas in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3		—7
Boston	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Runs batted in, Averill 2, Higgins, Fox 2, Tebbetts, Williams 3, Tabor, Berg. Two-base hits, Vosmik, York. Home runs, Averill, Williams, Tabor, Berg. Sacrifice, Higgins. Double plays, York unassisted; Croucher, Gehringer and York; Croucher, McCoy and York. Left on base, Boston 10, Detroit 5. Base on balls, by Wilson 3, by Hutchinson 2, by Thomas 2, by Coffman 2. Struck out, by Wilson 5, by Newsom. Hits, off Hutchinson, 8 in 3 innings (none out in 4th); off Thomas, 4 in 4 innings; off Coffman, 0 in 1 inning; off McKain, 0 in 2-3 inning; off Newsom, 0 in 1-3 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Wilson (Gehringer). Wild pitch, Wilson. Passed ball, Berg. Winning pitcher, Coffman. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Summers, Pipgras and Basil. Attendance, 6316.

Tennis Postponed

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Josephine San Filipo, one of 16 survivors in the national girls' tennis tournament, holds a unique position at New Utrecht High School, Brooklyn—she's manager of the boys' tennis team.

The reason; she can beat every boy in school.

Yesterday's matches were postponed because of rain.

SPORTS SLANTS by PAP
Bill HOLT
— A STRONG CONTENDER FOR THE NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
SO YOU'RE THE CHAMP, EH?
THE SYRACUSE STAR UPSET WILLIE TURNESA, THE NATIONAL AMATEUR KING, IN THE FINAL OF THE EASTERN AMATEUR TITLE TOURNAMENT
HE REACHED THE SEMI-FINAL ROUND OF THE BRITISH AMATEUR
BILL SHOULD WORRY ABOUT HOTEL RATES
PAP

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Trailer Bill Holt, the Syracuse automobile salesman who has been knocking at the doors of a major golf championship for several years, gave further evidence that he is going to have something to say about the national amateur title when he trounced Willie Turnsea in the final of the Eastern amateur championship over the Syracuse Yacht and Country club course.

Holt made a determined bid for the British amateur crown at Hoylake, England, when he battled his way as far as the semifinal round. He was eliminated by Alex Kyle, the Scottish cloth designer, who went on to win the championship. Holt's booming drives carried him to the semifinal round but suddenly played him false and caused his downfall.

The Syracuse star created quite a stir at the Country Club in Cleveland in 1935 when he parked his trailer off the first tee and won his way into the fourth round of the national amateur championship before he was upset by Joe Lynch 1-up. He went to the sixth round in the same event at Garden City the following year. Scotty Campbell beat him. In 1937, Johnny Fischer stopped him in the fourth round at the Alderwood Country Club in Portland, Oregon. Last year Maurice McCarthy finished Holt off in the first round at Oakmont.

This year Bill appears to have found his real stride, and with his experience should be able to match strokes with any amateur in the game. His long hitting and well-rounded play make him a serious threat.

Maine Softball

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 31 (AP)—Rallying for three runs on three hits and an error in the first of the seventh, the Congress A. C., of Portland, won the state softball championship here yesterday by defeating the Mexico firemen, 4 to 1, and will represent Maine in the national tournament in Chicago next week.

Wingate Trophy to Maryland

The University of Maryland lacrosse team has been awarded the Wingate Memorial Trophy, emblematic of the 1939 intercollegiate lacrosse team championship, it has been announced by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. Navy was the winner last year while in 1937 Maryland and Princeton jointly were awarded championship honors.

In making the announcement, Royce N. Flippin, President of the Association stated:

"Maryland was awarded the trophy as the outstanding lacrosse team of the country in a close decision over the U. S. Naval Academy, both teams having gone through their intercollegiate schedules with victories in all but one of their seven games. Maryland suffered its only setback at the hands of Johns Hopkins by a 6-3 score in the closing contest of its season, while Navy's only defeat was at the hands of Maryland, 5 to 3.

"The offensive power of the two teams is indicated by the fact that Maryland rolled up an average of 11 goals per game while Navy scored an average of 10. Maryland piled up a total of 76 goals in its seven college games against 24 for its opponents while Navy scored a total of 70 against 20 for its rivals.

The intercollegiate records of the two teams follow:

MARYLAND—Harvard, 11-3, Penn State, 18-2, St. John's of Annapolis, 30-6, Rutgers, 12-0, Princeton, 7-4, Navy 5-3, Johns Hopkins, 3-6.

NAVY—Dartmouth, 11-3, Harvard, 14-0, Princeton, 7-2, Loyola of Baltimore, 14-4, Maryland, 3-5, Pennsylvania, 16-2, Army, 8-4.

Two stars of both teams made the 1939 All-America Lacrosse team. Maryland's representatives were James Meade, second defense, and Milton Mulitz, point, while Navy was represented by Nathaniel James, goal, and Charles Hendricks, outside home.

Sutherland Dream

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Cardinals' backfield this fall will look a lot like one of Jock Sutherland's fondest dreams.

Three leading candidates are former Pitt stars. They are Marshall Goldberg, all-America back; Harold Stebbins, his running mate, and Frank Patrick of the 1937 Pitts.

Flying Footballer

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP)—Russell Chitwood, University of Kansas football end, spent the summer months taking advanced aviation instruction. He won his pilot's license last year in a government-sponsored training course

Sporting Around the Hub

Football Bounces Back Into Picture

With summer not yet gone and golf and baseball still filling sport pages, it is a bit of a surprise to find that football is back again. The lid was officially taken off in Chicago last night at the game between the College All-Stars and the New York pro Giants.

Here in New England Boston College led the way by holding its first practice session yesterday. Northeastern will be next to follow, with sessions due to begin next Tuesday. Harvard, Tufts, and B. U. will not be far behind.

40 Candidates

Out in Chestnut Hill, Head Coach Frank Leahy greeted 40 picked candidates and after issuing equipment sent them through a short workout. Helping Leahy in this his first year at B. C. are Johnny Druze, end coach; Ed McKeever, backfield coach; Ted Gilligan, assistant line and freshman coach; and Joe McArdle, assistant line coach.

The Husky coach, Jimmy Dunn, will meet his candidates at Huntington Field, Brookline, Tuesday morning. Associated with him will be Harold Kopp, Western Maryland captain in 1932 and veteran line coach, and Pete Mergo, who will handle the backs for the second straight year. Double sessions are on the docket for next week, with single workouts being held when college starts.

* * *

And it will not be long now before hockey news begins filtering in again. The Boston Olympics, those intrepid players who always seemed to be just one goal behind, are due to start practice around Oct. 20. Husky defenseman, Frank "Junie" Stubbs, incidentally, is planning on getting married Oct. 7.

* * *

In an effort to solve the weakness in his batting order, Coach Jack Harris of the Boston Olympets, girls' softball team, will introduce a new lead-off hitter when they face the Burnham Brady team, Connecticut State champions from Hartford, at the Garden tomorrow night. Marion Shulze, first baseman, will be moved from eighth spot to the head of the list, displacing Clara Chiano, who will bat sixth. The preliminary game will begin at 7:30, with the main affair due to start at 9 p. m.

* * *

The Olympets, by the way, are scheduled to take part in the preliminary program that will usher in the Eastern College All-Star vs. Washington Redskins game at Fenway Park on the night of Sept. 11. They will play the Gardenias, another Garden team. Other features on the entertainment program will include a forward passing contest for Greater Boston schoolboys, an exhibition of the obedience drill for dogs by Hans Tossutti, and music by the American Legion bands of Arlington and Medford.

* * *

At Fenway Park on the same day, Sept. 11, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will hold his second annual field day for the benefit of Boston's underprivileged. Baseball, football, softball, track and field events, music and theatrical entertainment—all to be announced later—are to be tossed into one grand program. Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, treasurer, declares that every dollar of forthcoming receipts will be turned over to the needy, without any overhead expense deductions. Tickets are priced at $1, with a limited number of reserved box seats at $3.

* * *

Rain yesterday forced postponement of the semifinals of the State junior girls' golf championship at Wellesley Country Club. The pairings today still found Mary Jane Wilson of Highland facing Mary Lane of Thorny Lea, and Margaret Ogg of Worcester meeting Nancy Bailey of Marshfield.

G. C.

Other Sports on Page 12.

Nittany Lion Has His Finest Sport Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—A victory percentage of .667 gave Penn State's 14 varsity sports teams during the 1938-39 seasons the finest record in Nittany Lion history.

Although the mark was .713 for the years 1923-24, the calibre of Lion opponents has improved greatly and at present there are three more teams in action.

Bill Jeffrey's soccer team, with eight victories, no defeats and no deadlocks, set the standard which totaled 86 triumphs, three ties and 41 setbacks. The Lion booters completed their sixth straight perfect season and captured the Eastern Association championship.

Only one other team was undefeated, the cross-country squad coming through four dual meets unscathed. The baseball team won 15 games in 19 starts for one of its finest records.

Individual accomplishments highlighted the past year. Billy Smith won the IC4-A cross-country championship. Gus Bigott and Bob Schuler were named to the All-Eastern soccer team. Barney Ewell, a freshman, set a world's indoor record for the 50-yard dash and then cracked three Penn State marks outdoors.

Frank Gleason won the 136-pound Eastern wrestling championship in his first year of competition and Capt. Roy Hanna took the 135-pound boxing title. Nick Vukmanic captured the Penn Relays' javelin crown and was runner-up in the IC4-A's as was Bill Griest in the 880.

The records:

	W.	L.	T.
Soccer	8	0	0
Cross-country	4	0	0
Baseball	15	4	0
Fencing	6	1	0
Golf	7	2	0
Track	3	1	0
Wrestling	5	2	1
Tennis	7	3	0
Boxing	4	2	1
Basketball	13	10	0
Swimming	5	4	0
Lacrosse	4	5	0
Football	3	4	1
Gymnastics	2	3	0
Totals	86	41	3.67

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W.	L.	Bees	W.	L.
Wagner	1	0	Moran	1	0
Lefebvre	1	0	Posedel	9	9
Grove	13	2	Fette	10	9
Ostermueller	10	3	Lanning	4	4
Heving	10	3	Sullivan	4	6
Dickman	7	3	MacFayden	8	13
Auker	8	7	Turner	4	8
Galehouse	7	8	Errickson	3	6
Wilson	8	10	Frankhouse	6	9
Wade	1	3			

Decks Cleared For Cornell's Grid Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 31—The decks were cleared for Cornell's 53rd season of intercollegiate football with the announcement that the annual Thanksgiving Day game with Pennsylvania had been definitely set for Saturday, Nov. 25. A long-distance telephone conference between H. Jamison Swarts, Director of Athletics at Philadelphia, and James Lynah, Cornell's Director of Athletics who is on his ranch at Cody, Wyo., settled the date.

The University, however, will fall in line with President Roosevelt's new Thanksgiving date and will declare its annual holiday beginning on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, with classes resuming on Monday, Nov. 27. Students thus will be able to attend the annual classic while on holiday. The fact that the University of Pennsylvania meets Michigan on Nov. 18, while Cornell is engaging Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H., precluded the playing of another game on Nov. 23.

Head coach, Carl Snavely, has issued the first call for the return of the Cornell squad on Sept. 15. Fifty-nine men will report for uniforms on Sept. 13. Cornell has voluntarily subscribed to the Three Presidents' Agreement of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, and because of this cannot start fall practice sooner than two weeks before the beginning of instruction. This will give the Big Red team about 10 days of two practice sessions. This special rule is being invoked because Cornell meets one of the Big Three, namely Princeton, on Oct. 14.

There are a lot of shoes to fill on the Cornell team. The entire forward wall, with the exception of one tackle position, has been decimated by graduation. Three men, Roth, Holland, and McKeever, who achieved All-America ratings, will be missing. The flashiest runner in the backfield, George Peck, has finished college. Replacements will come mainly from a group of juniors who saw some action last year, and from a few members of last year's freshman team which had few outstanding players.

Carl Snavely faces one of the most difficult tasks in his coaching career. He has some good material but he is faced with the necessity of finding the right berths for a number of men of unproven ability.

Champion Alice Still Heading Essex Tourney

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—With Defending Champion Alice Marble of California still riding high, a hard-fought battle developed today between American favorites and Britain's Wightman Cup team for supremacy in the Essex County Club's rain-spattered 15th invitation tennis singles.

Three Americans, two Frenchwomen and two British players already were in the quarter-final round of eight, leaving the spotlight centered on today's match for the remaining place between Valerie Scott of England, Wightman Cup conqueror of the American Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, and Katherine Winthrop of Manchester.

Miss Scott Extended

Miss Scott, top-ranking foreign entry, was extended yesterday in an exhausting match to defeat youthful Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, 7—5, 11—9. Miss Winthrop, on the other hand, had a day off at singles, while scoring two double victories.

The seven quarter-finalists already determined include Miss Marble, second-seeded Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif.; third-seeded Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco; Mrs. Freda James Hammersley and Nina Brown of England, seeded second and fourth on the foreign list; and Mme. Simone Mathieu, third-ranked foreign entry, and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, both of France.

The day saw two upsets, the defeat of fourth-seeded Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn., by Mme. Henrotin, and the elimination of unseeded Betty Nuthall of England, who bowed to Miss Wolfenden. Miss Marble was at top form eliminating Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, a Wightman Cup teammate, 6—3, 6—2.

Hay Skiing

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31 (AP)—Ski jumping will be featured at Eddy Location, Littleton, on the Bethlehem-Twin Mountain highway next Sunday and Monday, the State Planning and Development Commission announced today.

Hay will be used as a result of experiments conducted by Paul Lemere and Charles Howland, Whitefield ski instructors.

Four Girls Hold Interest At National Junior Races

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 31—This nineteenth running of the Sears Cup should go down on the books as a banner year in the history of junior yachting, what with a record number of yacht clubs represented in the national classic and the unusual feature of four girls matching wits.

In the first place, at least 83 crews from all parts of the country attempted to gain the crown for which eight crews, finalists in their districts, are battling here this week.

Girl Yachtsmen

But the girl yachtsmen angle interests most spectators here. Sheila Paige of Bellport Bay Yacht Club and Nancy Syme of Lewis Bay Yacht Club are skippers, while Mary Tooker, Sheila's able jib handler, and sally Willcox, crewing for her brother Warner aboard Richmond County's forces, are handlers of sails.

The job these four young girls are doing this week in the face of northeast winds, whipping up to gale force, has the natives in this section talking. Although Annisquam's Dick Mechem is making a walk-away of the series, these two young girls are not far astern of the second place pack.

New to Miss Paige

For Miss Paige, this game of tiller and sheet is a new one. She has worked aboard small boats for only three years, and this season is her first behind the helm. She not only won the right to represent her district, Great South Bay, in this Sears Cup final, but along with her women club mates, she helped win that section's title in the eliminations series for the nationals women's championship.

Unfortunately, Miss Paige will lose the honor of being probably the youngest skipper in national women's history when that championship begins next week at Northeast Harbor, Maine, for she will be hard at work studying at Miss Master's School of Dobbs Ferry. At the helm for Bellport Bay will be Mrs. Andrew Underhill, Nancy Underhill and Barbara Anderson.

Knockabouts

Both Miss Paige and Miss Tooker sail Cape Cod Knockabouts at their home club, Miss Paige previously working as crew for her brother before this season. Miss Tooker has been sailing her knockabout for two seasons now, while crewing the two seasons before with her brother also.

Miss Syme also handles a Cape Cod Knockabout at her home port of Lewis Bay near Hyannisport. She is in thick of the fight for the season's championship this summer.

Two years ago, Nancy represented her club in the Prince of Wales championships sponsored by the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron and reached the semi-final round there, losing out for the finals by three seconds, or the length of a jib sail.

Sally Willcox is the third member of the Willcox family to represent Richmond County in the Sears Cup series during the past three years. Three seasons ago, Roger Willcox won the championship at Marblehead, Mass., with Warner a member of the crew. Last year, Warner was at the helm, and this year sister Sally joined him.

Sally has yet to reach her 16th birthday, meaning two more years of possible challenging in this national junior yacht racing championships. She is an able skipper herself, according to brother Warner, and works hard hauling in the sheets despite her small size.

From all accounts this Willcox family will still predominate rival juniors in their Staten Island district for a couple of years more at least.

W. A. D.

Browns Discipline Player With Fine

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31 (AP)—Manager Fred Haney has turned to fines to discipline his last-place St. Louis Browns.

He fined relief hurler George Gill $50 for "not bearing down" in the first game of yesterday's double-header, in which Philadelphia overcame an eight-run reficit in the seventh inning to win 9 to 8.

Gill pitched to just four batters, two of whom hit homers. Sam Chapman got the second circuit blow with a count of two strikes and no balls.

"Any time a batter hits a homer on a 2 and 0 count, the pitcher isn't bearing down," Haney said. "We've tried to get results the nice way with these players; but if that doesn't work, we can get tough."

Boston Batting

Red Sox			
Foxx	.361	Cronin	.290
Finney	.333	Peacock	.290
Doerr	.317	Berg	.281
Williams	.313	Vosmik	.275
Cramer	.311	Nonn'k mp	.267
Carey	.299	Des'tels	.238
Tabor	.296	Berger	.154
Bees			
Hassett	.324	Miller	.269
Garms	.320	Cooney	.260
Cuccinello	.312	Masi	.250
West	.285	Warstler	.247
Simmons	.282	Lopez	.238
Majeski	.274	Andrews	.217
Outlaw	.272	Sisti	.177

Long Island University baseball players will seek to extend a string of five consecutive victories when the 1940 season begins.

Hawks Will Train At Hibbing Oct. 5 New Players Due

CALGARY, Alberta (CP)—Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League will train at Hibbing, Minn., from Oct. 5 to 22, Manager Paul Thompson has announced.

Hawks will play St. Paul of the American Association in two exhibition games and then go to Cleveland to face Bill Cook's Barons of the International League, prior to opening of the league schedule against New York Americans, Nov. 2, Thompson said.

Players to report at Hibbing include:

Mike Karakas, goalkeeper; Earl Seibert, Art Weibe, Bill McKenzie, defensemen, and Johnny Gottselig, Cully Dahlstrom, Geoff Desilets, Harold March, and Bill Thoms, forwards of the 1938-39 team.

Newcomers from other professional teams will include Mike Goodman, goalkeeper from Wichita; Des Smith, defenseman from New Haven; Joe Cooper, defenseman, George Allen and Biil Carse, forwards, purchased from New York Rangers; Les Cunningnam and Phil Hergesheimer from Cleveland Barons.

Amateurs scheduled to try out with Hawks include Frank McCool of Calgary; Bob Carse and Johnny Chad, from Edmonton Athletic Club juniors; Doug Bentley of Drumheller Miners; Jack Kirkpatrick of Nelson Maple Leaf juniors; Paul Platz of Winnipeg junior Monarchs, and J. Williamen, a 20-year-old junior from Fort William.

Eastern League Play-off Dates

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—Governors' Cup play-offs, involving teams finishing the season Sept. 5, in the first four places, will start in the Eastern Baseball League, Sept. 7, it was decided here yesterday at a meting of President Thomas H. Richardson with officials of the Scranton, Springfield, Albany, Elmira, Binghamton and Williamsport clubs.

The preliminary series, with first place-team playing the third and the second opposing the fourth, will consist of best three games out of five in the city having the highest percentage for the season. The two winning outfits will play a seven-game final series.

Clubs voted to waive the 30-day eligibility rule in the case of Second Baseman Leip of Springfield and gave Elmira permission to use Outfielder George Cisar, whom the Pioneers have optioned, if he is recalled.

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Famed College Passers Held in Check by Giants—Modern Grid Game Different

Pros Again Beat All-Stars Without Scoring Touchdown

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Touchdowns or no touchdowns, football's professional champions now are even with the College All-Stars in their six-year-old series of pre-season charity battles.

The New York Giants, pro champions, gave the All-Stars a sound lesson in gridiron versatility last nast night before 81,456 customers to win, 9 to 0, on three field goals.

This was the second time the pro champions defeated the collegians, chosen for the game from 1938's seniors in a nationwide poll, and the second time they did it without a touchdown. In 1935, the Chicago Bears won 5 to 0.

Series All Even

The series now stands all square at two victories apiece and two ties.

The All-Stars' vaunted passing attack, starring such notable amateurs as Davey O'Brien of Texas Christian, Sid Luckman of Columbia, Billy Patterson of Baylor and Johnny Pingel of Michigan States never quite came off. Each time the college boys began to roll goalward an alert Giant squelched the threat with a pass interception. The pros caught five opposing passes in all.

The All-Stars, obviously well schooled against running plays by Head Coach Elmer Layden of Notre Dame and his assistants, did a good job of keeping the pros away from the goal line, but they couldn't hold their rivals out of field goal range.

Cuff Boots First

The Giants first drove into booting range in the first period. Ward Cuff, former Marquette star, failed the first time from the 47-yard line, but later in the same period came through from the 34. In this period the All-Stars never got out of their own back yard.

The pros made it 6-0 in the second period, 31-year-old Ken Strong, one-time New York University great, firing one through the uprights from the 22-yard line. The All-Stars got to the pros' 38 before one of the pass interceptions ended their scoring chances in this quarter.

After a scoreless third in which O'Brien intercepted a Giant pass on his own nine-yard stripe to block a possible touchdown, the Giants finished the scoring in the final period. Strong again contributed the three-pointer from the 41-yard line, coming into the game only long enough to perform his specialty act.

All-Stars Checked

The All-Stars never advanced as far as the Giants' 20-yard line but even so they scored one more first down than the pros, 10 to 9. The Giants gained 135 yards rushing, the All-Stars 63. In the air the All-Stars led, 89 to 64.

Layden had only praise after the game for Coach Steve Owen's well-balanced outfit.

"The Giants easily are the finest pro team that has yet played the All-Stars in this game," he said. "Our boys did well but things just didn't work out."

Alfred Wolters Registers New Shooting Mark

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—Alfred K. Wolters, 24-year-old first class private of the Marine Corps of Paola, Kan., registered a new world record yesterday at Camp Perry's national matches by winning the 30-caliber Wimbledon Cup with a perfect score of 100.

With poor light, but favorable wind conditions, Wolters crashed 27 straight shots into the small "V" ring of the target at 1,000 yards, exceeding the previous record of 19 V's in 20 shots. He continued firing until his 28th shot slipped out of the "V" ring. He defeated 1,938 of the nation's outstanding 30-caliber marksmen.

Old Record Equalled

Another Marine, Sergt. Broax E. Clements of St. McRae, Ga., equalled the old record of 100 with 19 V's, while several others were in with perfect counts, but with lesser scores in the small inner circle.

The President's Cup match, with a personal letter of commendation from President Roosevelt hanging in the balance, was still up in the air as the marksmen failed to finish the 1,000-yard range firing before dark.

Six men were tied for the edge, at the end of the 200 and 600-yard ranges, with scores of 98 of 100.

Touring Cricket

TORONTO, Aug. 31 (CP)—The English schoolboy cricket team rounded out its five-day stay here with a five-wickets victory over a Toronto junior eleven. They left for New York today.

The schoolboys have toured Canada from Winnipeg to Montreal, losing only one game in 12. At Montreal Aug. 15 they were defeated by five wickets by McGill. They have won six games and drawn four. Play was stopped against Manitoba All-Stars at Winnipeg on Aug. 22 when the Englishmen had scored 171 runs for six wickets.

International Friendly Relations

Wide World

The American and Australian Davis Cup tennis teams are pictured at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa. Left to right: (back row) Frank Parker (U. S.), Walter Pate, non-playing Captain of the United States team; Capt. Harry Hopman (A); Jack Crawford (A), and John Bromwich (A). (Front row) Joe Hunt (U. S.); Bobby Riggs (U. S.), Adrian Quist (A), and Jack Kramer (U. S.)

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Looking Back to 1919

It is interesting to turn back the dusty pages of baseball to 1919, the last and only year Cincinnati cornered a pennant in the National League. As Pat Moran's Reds beat John McGraw's Giants to the tape by the margin of nine games in that ancient race, there were certain events surrounding the Cincy club which are comparable to the present situation in the Ohio metropolis.

Before the start of the 1916 season in the National, August "Garry" Hermann, Cincinnati President and one of the shrewdest baseball men of his day, engineered a trade with the Giants for Christy Mathewson, in the deal, McGraw received Charley Herzog, who had managed the Reds the season before. Then nearing the end of his brilliant pitching career, Mathewson assumed the role of pilot for the first time.

Replaced By Moran

In 1917 the great hurler lifted the Reds from seventh place to fourth. The following year he pushed them up another notch, with the able executive assistance of Hermann, laying the foundation for the ball club which was to win the flag in '19. However, Mathewson was not around when that historical incident took place. While in France after the '18 campaign, "Big Six" failed to catch up with a cablegram sent by Herrmann asking him to return for the fourth successive year. So Moran stepped in, made expert use of the material Matty had left, and out-distanced the Giants.

Because Bill McKechnie and Warren Giles are high class fellows, they would be the first to admit that the latest Cincinnati movement toward a World Series was started by two other men. During the seasons of 1935, '36 and '37, Charley Dressen and Larry MacPhail assembled many of the players who are now making it possible for the Reds to pace the senior league. Lloyd Moore, Lee Grissom, Johnny Vander Meer, Frank McCormick, Billy Myers, Eddie Joost, Ival Goodman and Harry Craft all arrived on the scene while the MacPhail-Dressen combination controlled the baseball interests of Powel Crosley, Jr.

Brought In Walters

However, the McKechnie-Giles team has not been idle since moving into Crosley Field. Bucky Walters has been brought in to become the ace of the mound staff; Linus Frey and Billy Werber have joined the infield. Other promising help was picked out of the minors. It was not until McKechnie arrived that Vander Meer reached his peak, and Moore became a winning pitcher. It was Uncle Bill who went the limit with McCormick and discovered the boy's capabilities as a hitter and first baseman. Incidentally, it may not be long before the factors at Brooklyn, operated by McPhail, will challenge Cincinnati's right to the league throne. Not this year, of course, but possibly next.

Cincinnati, the record books show, won the World Series from the Chicago White Sox in 1919, but it is a classic baseball likes to forget. After the teams had finished battling, an alert newspaperman suspected something was wrong and uncovered the biggest scandal the game has ever known. For a while there was a strong feeling that the 1939 Reds would win the world crown on their own merits, but now the critics are not so sure. This recent eastern trip, in which the Cincy boys have played only .500 ball and taken the shape of a very ordinary outfit, has aroused the belief that another Yankee triumph is inevitable.

Pitching Will Decide

Unless McKechnie can present pitching far above the standard maintained on this final journey eastward, the American League champs will be heavy favorites at the start of the next October classic. In fact, plenty of fellows in the company of the majors will tell you that even the Red Sox, second in the standing to the Yankees, would win a series from the top club in the National League. Only superlative pitching by Walters and Paul Derringer can stop Joe McCarthy from annexing his fourth straight world crown.

Win or lose, however, Cincinnati fans are prepared to back McKechnie and his clan to the finish. Rarely has a city aroused more enthusiasm over a pennant team. Probably 10,000 persons and more will be turned away from each World Series game at Crosley Field. Crosley has built a bigger ball club; now he must erect a bigger stadium.

Donald's Arm Sets New World Record

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP) Atley Donald, sensational rookie pitcher of the New York Yankees, last night at the Cleveland Stadium threw a baseball at the rate of 139 feet per second, or 94.7 miles per hour.

Donald's throw was the fastest ever recorded by a speed meter owned by the Cleveland Indians and Cleveland Plain Dealer. Outfielder Dee Miles of the Philadelphia Athletics held the former record of 136 feet per second.

In 1917, Christy Mathewson was clocked at 134 feet per second in a test by a ballistics measuring device in an arms laboratory at Bridgeport, N. Y.

Seaview Sold

ABSECON, N. J., Aug. 31 (AP)—The $3,000,000 Seaview Golf Club, one of the country's most exclusive social quarters, has been sold at public auction.

Trustees for the late Clarence H. Geist, utilities magnate and founder of the club, made the highest bid—$65,000—and will receive the deed.

The Geist estate already had claims of $542,643 against the club. When Clarence Geist died last year he also operated the famous Boca Raton Club in Florida.

Scottish All-Stars

BELFAST, Aug. 31 (AP)—Scoring all three goals in the second half, Scottish League footballers defeated the Irish League representative team, 3-2, last night. The Irishmen held a 1-0 first half lead but faded in the final 45 minutes.

The victory was the 35th for the Scots against five for the Irish in All-Star contests between the two leagues.

Robert Goldich Retains Junior Archery Title

TORONTO Aug. 31 (AP)—Three international championships were decided yesterday in the international archery championships at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Mrs. Olive Besco-Layer of Clarendon Hills, Ill., won the women's international title with a score of 1,918; Robert Goldich of Newtonville, Mass., successfully defended the international junior title, and Doreen Roberts of Toronto won the girls' junior crown.

Mrs. Marie Graber, Kenmore, N. Y., was second in the women's division with 1,701 points.

Goldich compiled 2,394 points. Bill Corner of Toronto placed second with 1,965.

In men's competition, the second York round was completed with J. P. Schweitzer, Jr., Lakewood, Ohio, leading with a score of 1,524. James Waterman, Belmont, Mass., was second with 1,419.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

(Results Aug. 30)

International League

Newark 5, Jersey City 4.
Buffalo 11, Montreal 2.
Only games scheduled

American Association

Minneapolis 7-4, Toledo 2-2.
Kansas City 8, Louisville 3.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 3.
Indianapolis 6, Milwaukee 2.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 12, Hollywood 3.
Oakland 7, San Francisco 6.
San Diego 5, Sacramento 1.
Seattle at Portland, rain.

Texas League

Shreveport 6-3, Oklahoma City 4-2.
Tulsa 7, Houston 2.
Fort Worth 8, Beaumont 6.
San Antonio 7, Dallas 5.

Southern Association

Knoxville 6-4, Memphis 4-2.
Chattanooga 6-1, New Orleans 1-0.
Nashville 7-8, Little Rock 4-1.
Atlanta 7, Birmingham 3.

Eastern League

Scranton 3, Elmira 1.
Williamsport 7, Wilkes-Barre 5.
Only games scheduled.

Tiller Talk

In view of the fact that this is the first time North Haven's young crew has handled a marconi-rigged boat, the 15-year-old boys are to be commended. The gaff-rigged 17-footers in their section still stick to the old style of rig.

* * *

Yesterday in the blow, Squantum's main sheetman, Eliot Patten, had chinning exercises as that outfit rounded the leeward buoy. Patten, only 125 pounds in weight, would chin himself on the main sheet while Jim Erwin hauled in the slack. That was the only way this light crew could handle the main in the blow.

* * *

Minor mishaps with the rigging which slightly marred Monday's racing, were followed yesterday by the splitting of a jib in two at the finish line.

St. Louis Club Protests

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31 (AP)—Vice-President Bill DeWitt of the St. Louis Browns said last night he would lodge a protest with American League President Will Harridge over halting of the Browns-Athletic game at the end of the seventh inning.

Umpire Cal Hubbard called the second game of the double-header on account of darkeness although the sun was still shining in the outfield.

Early Football Resembled Mass Riot on Field

(This is the third in a series traveling the 50-year span of the grand old man of football, Amos Alonzo Stagg.)

By Russell J. Newland

STOCKTON, Calif., Aug. 31 (AP)—Football is an amazingly different game today from the game Amos Alonzo Stagg started coaching 50 years ago. The 77-year-old patriarch of the gridiron has watched it undergo an almost complete metamorphosis since he first turned out for the sport at Yale in 1884.

Peering back through the portals of the past, Stagg recalls the game of his youth wasn't far removed from mass riot. The modern counterpart is a hard-hitting, fast-moving spectacle, properly supervised and guarded by stringent rules.

Tug-of-War Game

In the '80's, '90s and early 1900's, it was a combination wrestling match, tug-of-war and pile-up—and might the team with the fewest mishaps win.

The flying wedge was the famed pulverizing play of the older version of the sport. Stagg recalls that Harvard sprung it on an unsuspecting Yale team at Springfield, Mass., in 1892. The Harvard kickoff man, instead of booting the ball hard, barely nudged it with his toe. Meanwhile his teammates had formed parallel lines, the first men in the lines some 25 yards behind him.

Carrier Surrounded

The kicker picked up the ball and tossed it to one of his mates, who dodged in between the rows. The two lines, veering to right or left on signal, closed in like a wedge and, with players clinging to each others' jackets, charged down the field.

Yale men tumbled like ten-pins. The play caused a furore. In 1893 all teams used it. The next year the Rules Committee outlawed the play.

As late as 1905 it was permissible either to push or pull the ball carrier. Massing of play was the keynote. It was five yards to go in three downs. End runs were considered ineffective. The forward pass had not been born.

Remote Control

Stagg, first to span a solid half-century of coaching, is starting his seventh season, at the College of the Pacific here, after his 41-year-run and arbitrary retirement at the University of Chicago.

There were no regular coaches when he first played. Graduates helped out. In 1884, the late, great Walter Camp, who had played six years for Yale, helped coach his alma mater by remote control. He felt it inadvisable to leave his work at a New Haven clock company—so the players visited him at the plant to receive advice.

Cooke to Help Australian's Train

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Elwood T. Cooke, who cut quite a figure in the All-English championships at Wimbledon, is going to help tune up Australia's big four for the Davis Cup Challenge Round against the United States here this week end.

Cooke, No. 7 in the United States tennis rankings, was "loaned" to the Aussies for practice as a gesture of friendship between Capt. Walter L. Pate of the U. S. and Capt. Harry Hopman of Australia.

The new assignment for Cooke will in no way affect the status of Fred Perry, former English Davis Cup hero, as Australia's practice player.

Meanwhile, the second day of rain forced both the American and Australian players to seek indoor courts for practice.

The Australians — including John Bromwich, Adrian K. Quist and Jack Crawford—held a morning workout, while the Americans—Riggs, Frank Parker, Joe Hunt and Jack Kramer—chose the afternoon for practice.

English Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 31 (CP)—Close of play scores in English County Cricket matches started yesterday follow:

Middlesex 525 for seven wickets (Robertson 154, Edrich 101, Compton 86, Brown 50*); vs. Warwickshire at Lord's

Northamptonshire 138 (Andrews four for 23); Somerset 189 for five (Gimblett 67*); at Taunton.

Nottinghamshire 168 (Heane 91*); Worcestershire 138 for five; at Worcester.

Surrey 350 for eight (Parker 79, Fishlock 70*); vs. Lancashire at the Oval.

Derbyshire 226 (Alderman 91, Sperry seven for 48); Leicestershire 119 for three (Watson 57 not out); at Leicester.

Sussex 387 (Cox 190*); Yorkshire 112 for one (Hutton 55 not out*); at Hove.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	36	.707
Boston	74	47	.612
Chicago	68	55	.553
Cleveland	66	56	.541
Detroit	64	58	.525
Washington	53	72	.424
Philadelphia	43	79	.352
St. Louis	34	86	.283

Results Aug. 30

Detroit 7, Boston 6.
Cleveland 4, New York 3 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 8.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 5, Washington 2.
Washington 4, Chicago 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	73	45	.619
St. Louis	68	51	.571
Chicago	68	55	.553
Brooklyn	60	56	.517
New York	59	58	.504
Pittsburgh	53	63	.457
Boston	52	66	.441
Philadelphia	38	76	.333

Results Aug. 30

All games postponed.

Mechem Increases His Lead In Sears Cup Championship

By Wendell Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 31—Capt. Richard Mechem and his mates Johnny Lowe and Ted Norton from Annisquam (North Shore, Mass.), held a six-and-a-quarter point lead today as a result of a first and two seconds yesterday in the boiling, white-combing nor-easter off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

With three races to go today in the Sears Cup championship, the title was practically sewed up in the Annisquam kits. Knickerbocker and Richmond County crews were berthed second and third, respectively.

Best Skipper

Skipper Mechem picked up where he left off Monday when he earned a first and a second, by yesterday proving himself the best skipper in up-the-wind management. The elements provided more than a test of tide and wind judgment, the main object for the majority of the crews being to stay upright in the knockdowns which at times reached 30-knot velocity.

But for Mechem, national interscholastic sailing champion, it was just another day in his log. Working his boat into the eye of the screecher with every double-barrelled puff, Annisquam's forces were found outpointing and driving harder than their rivals.

Covering Tactics

Had not Mechem been determined to continue his covering tactics with nearest competitors, his lead might have increased. But in the first race of the day, he stuck close to Warner Willcox of Richmond, finished second, with the Staten Islanders coming in third.

Emil Mosbacher, Jr., meanwhile waltzed his own Atlantic, Rhapsody, up the wind in quick time, to get the cannon. That put Mosbacher, who won Larchmont Race Week with his Rhapsody, into second place and Mechem shifted his defense guns to the boys representing Long Island Sound.

Miss Paige Wins

With Annisquam covering Knickerbocker, and at the same time keeping Richmond underneath them, Sheila Paige at the helm of Bellport Bay found the winner's position to her liking. Nancy Syme of Lewis Bay made it a girl's race by picking up a third, Knickerbocker fourth.

In the third and last race of the day, Mechem picked up his fifth straight perfect start and led all the way. Knickerbocker sneaked inside Richmond County at the next to last mark of the "Gold Cup course" and maintained its second berth at the finish.

Standing of the crews at the conclusion of the fifth race: Annisquam, 37½; Knickerbocker, 31¼; Richmond County, 28; Bellport Bay, 21¼; Squantum, 20; North Haven, 19¼; Lewis Bay, 16; and Racine, 8.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

All Star College football team defeated professional Washington Redskins 28-16 before 80,000 in charity game at Chicago.

Five Years Ago

Gene Mako and Don Budge defeated Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4, for men's national doubles title at Brookline.

Artist Earns Place on Team Under Zuppke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill. — Wes Martin, who took time enough away from his drawing board last fall to play an excellent game at guard for the University of Illinois football team, is expected to continue as one of the leading Illinois linemen during his last season of competition this year.

Martin, the first Hoosier to win a football letter at Illinois since Arvo Antilla of Whiting, Ind., qualified in 1935, is a student in architecture and draws cartoons for a hobby. Some of his cartoons have appeared in local newspapers. Martin spent the summer in an architect's office in his home city, Indianapolis.

Native of Illinois

Although Wes captained a Shortridge High School eleven that won the Indianapolis city championship his senior year, he is a native of Illinois, where his family formerly lived in Watseka. He was elected as an all-state player by Hoosier critics.

In high school Martin played both guard and center. His size, 173 pounds and 5ft. 9in., puts him in the classification of "vest-pocket" guards but he more than makes up for his lack of height and weight by his agility and tenaciousness.

Was Held Back

As a sophomore Wes did not set the world afire but he persisted and developed so rapidly in spring practice that he was listed as a leading possibility at the start of the 1938 season. He quickly justified Coach Zuppke's opinion and made good, although he was held back part of the season by mishaps.

Ever since he was a freshman when he was elected to Phi Eta Sigma, honorary freshman scholarship fraternity, which requires "B plus" average, Martin has maintained a high scholastic average, rating about "B," which is no slight achievement in architecture.

His social fraternity mates recognized his leadership ability by selecting him as their president for the coming school year. He also wears the arrow-head, symbolic of membership in Ma-Wanda, senior honorary.

Ski Plans for Mont Tremblant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAC MERCIER, P.Q.—Improvements costing $161,987 for the accommodation of skiers and vacationists have started at the Mont Tremblant development by Joseph Ryan, prominent Philadelphia sportsman.

The contract was signed Aug. 7, 1939, with Canadian contractor J. L. E. Price & Co., Ltd., Montreal, by Mr. Ryan, for additions to this development which is expected to become the greatest skiing center in North America.

The development, covering 2,000 acres at the entrance to the 1,000 square miles of the Mont Tremblant Provincial Park, was opened late last year, with features seldom offered at other skiing sites. An addition will be made to the present Mont Tremblant Lodge. A new lodge with 50 rooms and 50 baths is being erected . . . a recreation building to be known as Mont Tremblant Cafe is also under contract. In addition there will be 18 one-room cabins; 20 two-room cabins with baths; 1 cabin with four rooms and two baths; 1 cottage with eight rooms and two baths.

A beach house to accommodate 100 people will be built on the beach of the nine-mile lake at the foot of the Mountain. An ice-skating rink is planned, besides improvements to the dozen trails and runs. A trail that even the "dub" can came down is being prepared.

The outstanding feature is the longest chair ski lift in North America—4,800 feet, which was completed last winter and carried thousands of skiers up the steep slopes of Mont Tremblant. It requires nine minutes to go to the top in the chairs. The lift is capable of carrying 250 people an hour and of lifting 2,000 people a day. It is only one of many attractions for the skier or ski parties.

In addition to skiers, many visitors make the trip to Mont Tremblant to enjoy the ski lift ride and the wonderful scenery. On a clear day, Montreal can be seen from the top of the Mountain.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Di Maggio, Yanks	91	353	85	143	.405
Foxx, Red Sox	114	429	122	155	.361
Mize, Cardinals	118	436	79	157	.360
Keller, Yankees	83	295	68	104	.353
Arnovich, Phillies	115	427	58	145	.340
McCormick, Reds	119	485	81	162	.334

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	34	Ott, Giants	27
Di Maggio, Y'ks	23	Mize, Cardinals	22
Gordon, Yanks	23	Camilli, Dodgers	22

Runs Batted in

American League		National League	
Williams, R. Sox	117	McCormick, Reds	102
Di Maggio, Y'ks	105	Camilli, Dodgers	86
Foxx, Red Sox	101	Medwick, Cards.	84

Pirates Claim Pitcher

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 31 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates under privileges of a working agreement today claimed Pitcher Elmer Donald Rambert from the Knoxville club of the Southern Association.

The 22-year-old right-hander will report at the close of the Southern campaign Sept. 10, along with Pitcher Oadis Swigart, who was recalled from Knoxville under a Pittsburgh option. The Pirate roster now shows the names of 37 players, only three under the winter option.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .405; Foxx, Boston, .361.

Runs—Foxx, Boston, 122; Rolfe, New York, 117.

Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 117; Di Maggio, New York, 105.

Hits—Rolfe, New York, 171; McQuinn, St. Louis, and Foxx, Boston, 155.

Doubles—Rolfe, New York, 38; Greenberg, Detroit, 35.

Triples—Lewis, Washington, 13; McCoskey, Detroit, 11.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 34; Di Maggio and Gordon, New York, and Trosky, Cleveland, 23.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 46; Chapman, Cleveland, and Kreevich, Chicago, 16.

Pitching—Grove, Boston, and Donald, New York, 13-2.

National League

Unchanged from yesterday.

To Honor Stagg

STOCKTON, Calif. (AP)—Plans for a reunion and banquet Sept. 16 by Big Ten Conference alumni in Northern California in honor of Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg of the College of The Pacific have been announced.

Dr. Miles J. McClelland of Sacramento, President of the Northern California Big Ten Society, will preside. Stagg's fellow coaches and Yale men will be honored guests to celebrate the start of the grand old man's fiftieth year as a football coach. Stagg was graduated from Yale.

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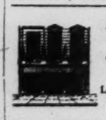

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 496,420
1939 volume to date 143,755,186
1938 volume to date 176,184,843

News From Europe Causes a Decline In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Axis and anti-Axis quarrel in Europe seemingly approached a show-down today and the stock market retreated 1 to 3 points.

The trading pace was even slower than yesterday's listless jog, however, and, near the final hour extreme losses were shaded in many instances. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Business news at home remained encouraging and, it was thought, provided the main argument against the dumping of securities at this time.

Confusing the financial picture was the announcement England tomorrow would evacuate some 3,000,000 women, children and invalids from populous centers and, because transportation facilities would be disrupted, the London securities and other exchanges were ordered closed Friday until further notice.

On top of this nerves were tautened by word the British were calling out thousands of more reserves as a move toward full mobilization and that the Poles were augmenting their heavy troop concentrations. In addition there were fears the note-writing between Hitler and Chamberlain may have ended and that the likelihood of a blow-off was now more menacing than ever.

Prominent stocks on the offside were Westinghouse, du Pont, United Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, Anaconda and J. I. Case.

In arrears most of the time in the Curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B," Aluminum of America and Pantepec Oil.

Bonds Drop Sharply

The tension of waiting for something to break in Europe found a vulnerable mark in bonds today and prices dropped back fractions to around 6 points.

There was a carryover of yesterday's last hour selling which had cut down an earlier recovery.

U. S. Governments generally declined 2-32ds to 30-32ds of a point under light selling in the stock exchange. The Treasury 2¾s of 1959-56 moved against the trend for a moderate gain.

German Government loans fell 1 to more than 3 points, while those of Italy, Australia, Belgium, Canada and Denmark were equally weak.

Down 1 to 2 or more in the corporate division were International Hydro Electric 6s, Great Northern 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Southern Railway 4s, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

London Securities Market Closes To Assist Evacuation

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The London Stock Exchange will be closed tomorrow, shortening the trading week by one day.

Transportation facilities will be so occupied with the evacuation of children from London tomorrow that normal exchange dealings would be rendered extremely difficult.

No date was fixed for the reopening of the exchange, although the governing committee yesterday expressed the hope trading could be resumed immediately after whatever period might be required for evacuation.

The governing committee ordered that options normally declarable tomorrow must be declared by 4 p. m. today.

(New York brokers with London connections said this step was to "clear the decks" of open options, since the regular settlement date had been indefinitely postponed. Normally such options would be declared before the settlement date. The next scheduled settlement date had been Sept. 7. Under normal British practice, options would have been declared by 2:45 p. m., tomorrow, and taken up on contango day, Monday, the Monday preceding the settlement date. An option is the right to buy or sell a given number of shares of a given security at a given price. In New York settlements are made on the second full business day following the trade. In London settlements are made twice a month.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The closing of the London Stock Exchange Friday because of transportation difficulties caused by evacuation of women and children will probably not affect the New York Stock Exchange, officials said today. It was expected the exchange here would be open as usual.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Bar gold was raised sixpence today when the price was fixed at 159 shillings in the open market and based on sterling at $4.35 is equivalent to $34.58. Buyers of the metal were rationad and accordingly received 82 per cent of their requirements.

Bar silver quoted at 18 7-16 pence, declined ⅝ of a penny. (Equivalent based on sterling at $4.35 is 36.09 cents.)

Italian Bonds Called

NEW YORK—Societa Italiana Pirelli (Pirelli Company of Italy) has called for redemption on Nov. 1, 1939, all of its outstanding sinking fund 7 per cent convertible gold bonds, due May 1, 1952, at 105 per cent together with accrued interest to the redemption date. The bonds will be paid upon presentation and surrender at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City, on and after Nov. 1, 1939, after which date interest on the bonds will cease.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott Lt(1.80a)	2	63	62	62	−1
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	A'g 28
11	6½	Adams Exc(.10g)	9	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)		20¾	20⅜	20⅜	A'g 24
27½	18¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	A'g 30
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	8	52	49⅞	49⅞	−1⅞
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.65g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 30
122¼	43¼	Alleg pf xw	2	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	A'g 28
147⅜	53¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	61½	61½	61½	− ⅛
133⅜	41½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	− ⅜
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	11	11	11	A'g 30
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	6	16¼	15⅞	16¼	− ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8	8	8	
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	160	160	160	
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅝)	1	10½	10½	10½	
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	3	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	67	67	67	−3½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	12	33¼	32¾	33	− ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	*2	15	15	15	+1
2⅜	¾	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 29
19	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	A'g 21
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58	57	58	−1
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	17	16½	16½	− ½
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	6	29	29	29	− ½
17¾	10⅝	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	11	11	11	
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
54½	31¼	Am Br Sh (½g)	2	41¼	41	41	A'g 30
403¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	2	99	97½	97½	−1½
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	− ½
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	1	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	− ⅛
55	30¼	Am Car pf	4	32½	32½	32½	A'g 29
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	1	16½	16⅜	16½	
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	103	103	103	A'g 24
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 25
8¾	5	Am Com Alco	5	6	6	6	− ½
11⅛	5⅜	Am Crystal Sug	1	8¼	7¾	8¼	
5⅝	2½	Am Encaus Til	5	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
6	4¾	Am European		5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 16
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	14	14	A'g 30
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	18¼	17	18	− ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7	7	7	A'g 29
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	8	13⅝	13	13	A'g 29
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	31	31	31	
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	9	52½	52	52	A'g 29
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	4	21½	21½	21½	A'g 29
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 30
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	7	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	− ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	44	44	44	−1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	11⅜	11⅛	11½	− ½
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	1	2½	2⅜	2½	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	3	28½	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	19	4½	4¼	4¼	− ⅜
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	5	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	−1¾
45	28	A P&Lśpf(2½k)	6	38	37	38	− ⅜
18⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	15	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	5	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅜
72½	50	AmRM pf (1¼k)	1	61½	61½	61½	− ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Sat R (1.20)	1	12½	12½	12½	− ⅜
20	10¼	Am Seat (½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 30
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	17	42	41¼	42	−1
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132	132	132	A'g 30
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	−1¾
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	18	23½	23	23½	− ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅜
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	13½	13½	13½	A'g 30
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	78⅛	78	78	+ ⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	*1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	− ¼
170¼	148	Am T & T (9)	24	162⅜	160½	160⅞	−2
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	77⅜	76	76	−3
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	12	79¼	78	78	−1⅜
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	A'g 24
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5	4¾	4¾	− ½
14⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	39	10¼	9¾	10	− ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95⅝	A'g 21
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	3	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	A'g 30
7¾	4	Am Zinc L & S	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	55	24½	23¾	24	−1
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 23
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	1	22½	22½	22½	− ⅜
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (.45g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
21½	11½	A P W Paper	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 24
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	27	27	27	−1½
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	A'g 30
6⅛	3⅜	Armour Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	A'g 29
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	4	38½	38½	38½	− ¾
13	9	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	9½	9¼	9¼	A'g 28
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	4	7¾	7¼	7¼	− ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅛	7	7	− ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	A'g 24
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf		58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	
42⅞	21½	Atch T & S F	8	23½	23	23	−1
71	51⅛	AT&Sf pf(3½g)	1	52	52	52	A'g 30
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	6	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¼
10½	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 30
18	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	11	11	11	A'g 26
23½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	18¾	18½	18¾	− ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	−2¼
9¾	7	Atlas Corp (.45g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	46¼	46	46	− ¼
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	51	51	51	A'g 29
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2			5	A'g 25
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 29
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	A'g 22
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	25	3¾	3½	3⅝	− ⅛

B

17⅜	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	14	10¾	10⅜	10¾	− ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	10	4⅝	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
10⅜	4	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5¾	5⅜	5½	− ⅜
30⅜	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	21	21	21	A'g 26
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	3	11⅛	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	12⅜	12¼	12¾	− ⅜
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	22	22	22	− ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23½	23	23	+ ⅛
105	98	Beat Cream pf (5)	1	100	105	105	A'g 24
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	A'g 24
9½	7⅛	Belding-He (.70)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNKpf(3.30e)		72½	72½	72½	A'g 24
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	40	22⅞	22	22½	− ⅛
21½	17⅜	Ben Ind L (.90g)	8	19¾	19½	19½	− ⅜
55⅞	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	A'g 25
57½	37¼	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	56½	56½	56½	− ¾
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	64	58⅝	56¾	57⅜	−1¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	16⅞	16½	16½	A'g 30
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	109	108⅜	108⅜	A'g 30
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21	21	21	
22½	14	Black & Decki (1)	7	17	17	17	A'g 30
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	10⅛	9½	9½	− ⅜
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	14	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	− ½
28½	16¼	BonnA&Is (½g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
22	12½	Bond Stirs (.80)	1	18	17⅞	18	
22	16½	Borden Co(.80g)	3	19¼	19	19	− ⅛
32	18½	Borg-War (1½g)	9	22	21½	22	− ⅛
2⅜	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	A'g 24
19½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	27	26½	27	− ⅛
⅛	⅛	Brew Cp A (.60g)	*9	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
15⅞	7⅜	Bridgeport Br	1	8⅞	8½	8½	− ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (.80g)	13	20	19	19½	− ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)		38	37	38	A'g 26
53	41⅜	Bristol M (2.40)	9	49½	48½	48½	−2⅜
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 29
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
14½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	14	11	10⅜	11	− ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	A'g 30
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	6	24		23½	− ⅛
46	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	43	41½	41½	− ½
19⅜	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	12	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	− ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	14	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	− ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	A'g 30
34½	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	2	26⅜	26¼	26¼	− ⅜
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	8	16⅜	16	16	− ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	2	12	12	12	− ⅛
2⅛	1	Bush Terminal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9½	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 30
25⅝	18⅞	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	− ⅛
4¼	2⅜	ButteCopa&Zinc	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 30
13¼	7	Byers (A M) Co	1	9½	9½	9½	− ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	8	15⅜	13½	15⅜	A'g 30

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	2	16¾	16½	16½	A'g 29
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyan	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅜
20⅝	12	Can Dry (½g)	*15	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	− ⅜
6¼	3⅜	Canad Pacific	19	9½	9½	9½	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	2	30	30	30	A'g 29
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 29
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.50g)	1	15	14½	14½	A'g 30
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 28
94½	63½	Case(J.I)Co (5e)	3	69	69	69	−1½
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	14	41½	41	41	− ¾
107⅞	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	A'g 24
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	22	23	22	22½	− ½
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	1	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	A'g 29
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅜
9½	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 16
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	4⅛	4	4	A'g 28
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	A'g 24
52⅞	36	Cerro de Pas(3g)	19	53¼	53¼	53¼	− ¾
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	− ⅛
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	18	18	18	A'g 28
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	11	32½	31¾	32	− ½
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93¾	93½	93½	A'g 24
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	20	20	20	−1

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	A'g 26
1	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 26
37⅛	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 30
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	2	10½	10½	10½	A'g 26
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 28
1½	⅛	Chi M St P&P pf	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 30
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
38⅞	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 29
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 17
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 28
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 30
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	⅞	7⅝	⅞	A'g 24
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
13½	5⅜	Childs Co	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (4g)	138	78⅜	77	78⅛	− ⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.50g)	1	12	12	12	A'g 29
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 30
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 30
30⅞	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	26½	26½	26½	
60⅜	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	6	58	56⅛	56⅛	−1⅜
35⅜	21¼	Cluett Pea (⅜g)	5	29¼	28½	29	− ¾
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	3	119	117	117	−2
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
17¼	11⅝	Colgate-P (⅛)	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
107	101⅜	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	A'g 22
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	3	26	25⅝	25⅝	−1¼
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13	13	13	
24⅛	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	4	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− ¼
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	20½	20½	20½	−1
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	46	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	85	85	85	A'g 25
15⅝	6¾	C Pic vtc(2½%1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅜
30½	22	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	A'g 30
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	87	87	87	A'g 24
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	7	45	44	44	−1¼
109½	105½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	A'g 24
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	6	49	48½	48½	−1½
110⅜	106	Com Inv pf(4½)	1	108	108	108	A'g 30
13¾	8⅜	Comi Solvents	17	10	9¾	9⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Com th & South	32	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	68½	68	68	−1
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	29	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
2	⅞	Conde Nast	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 30
30⅜	19	Con-Mann (¾g)	*2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
1	⅝	Congress Cigar	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	A'g 19
15½	15½	Consol Aircraft	2	17	17	17	−1
8⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (½g)	1	7	7	7	− ½
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	47	31	30	30⅛	− ⅛
108½	101¼	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	106½	106½	106½	− ⅛
2½	1⅛	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¾k)	6	9	8⅞	9	− ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	2	5	5	5	− ⅛
9¼	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 25
39⅜	13⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	2	2	2	A'g 29
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	100½	100½	100½	A'g 21
16½	9¾	Container Corp	5	10¼	10	10¼	
22⅝	11½	Cont Bak A	9	13½	13⅜	13½	− ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 30
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92	92	92	−1
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	16	40⅜	39½	39½	A'g 30
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	110½	110½	110½	−3½
103⅜	9	Cont Diam Fiber	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
37¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	10	2	2	2	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (⅝g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
29¼	16½	Cont Steel (¾g)	14	24½	23¾	23¾	−1½
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	58	58	58	− ⅛
177	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	173¾	173¾	173¾	A'g 29
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc	13	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Coty International	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
38	17	Crane Co	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 30
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	3	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	1	8	8	8	− ⅛
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	5	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	−1¼
40¼	34⅞	Cr Ck pf ww (2¼)		34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	A'g 16

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Try to Find Part Trucking Plays In Rail Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — There are today somewhere close to 4,224,130 motor trucks rolling about the United States on various errands. But the public, standing uncertainly in the cross currents of controversy between the railroads and the trucking interests, is asking just what part of this huge fleet is the "trucking industry." Figures offered by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, the Automobile Manufacturers Association, and other sources, provide a basis for computations which experts here believe may help to clarify the issue.

The railroads and the trucking people are not of one mind on most phases of this question of highway competition. There is one figure accepted, though, by both sides. That is the total number of trucks registered. This 4,224,130 does not include, by the way, 1,527,989 farm tractors. It is the official United States Bureau of Public Roads figure.

From here on it is matter of what one considers to be a part of the trucking industry. Trucking people have in a broad way usually just referred to this grand total, and base their estimates of taxes paid, and with some modifications the number of persons employed, on this aggregate.

The railroads, though, claim that this includes farm, private, and city vehicles, which they say aren't really part of the trucking industry.

It might be broken down to two classes, those operating just in cities, and those outside. But this would include the farm trucks and private trucks which the railroads want excluded. Yet to include only the so-called for-hire trucks, in intercity service, would exclude the thousands of private trucks which, while serving individual firms or persons, actually are hauling goods which otherwise would be hauled by the railroads. One group claims these trucks are actually an important part of the trucking industry.

It appears to many experts to reduce itself to a question of which trucks are in competition, directly or indirectly, with the railroads. This, it is held, would include as a minimum all but a very few of the trucks in inter-city service, those which haul things which otherwise would be railroad business, and thus includes all for-hire trucks and all private trucks, in intercity business.

Breakdown of Trucking Total

But it is desirable to get to the breakdown of that total number of trucks, on the basis of the above classifications.

According to the Automobile Manufacturers Association there are some 600,000 trucks for hire. This includes both those operating as common carriers, that is, taking goods from anyone on a regular schedule, just like a railroad, and contract carriers, those operated independently but under contract to but one shipper. This includes, however, 249,000 local or intra-city trucks. Our first elimination then, to get the total of for-hire trucks which compete with the railroads in inter-city service, is this 249,000.

This leaves 351,000 trucks for hire in inter-city service.

Now, still according to the Automobile Manufacturers Association, there are 468,000 private trucks, those owned and operated for their own business by individual firms and organizations, exclusively in inter-city service.

Adding these 468,000 to the 351,000, we have a total of 819,000 trucks which operate outside of the cities, in direct or indirect competition with the railroads.

Much Trucking by Farmers

The Central Motor Freight Association, Inc., here says this is a conservative minimum. It does not, for example, include any of the 997,127 farm trucks, and the trucking interests claim that many of these should be included, for farmers are today using their own trucks to haul produce which before went by railroad. Much of this farm haulage then is actually in competition with the railroads.

The packers advise that more than half the receipts of live stock, for example, come today by truck. Of course some of this is by commercial trucks already figured in our calculations, but much is by private farm truck. Just how many of these farm trucks, which also are used to haul other produce which in past years went by rail, we should add to the total in competition with the railroads, no one seems to know, so we mention it only parenthetically in this view.

There is also another factor which, though it doesn't change the total or influence the statistical analysis, has a bearing on consideration of the competition factor. It is the fact that the railroads themselves operate some 300,000 trucks. These can't really be said to be competing with the railroads from a bookkeeping standpoint, but they are still part of the "trucking industry," as figured on the basis outlined.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
Sept.	.68¼	.68⅞	.67¾	.67⅞	.67¼
Dec.	.68⅞	.69⅛	.68⅛	.68⅝	.67⅛
May	.69¼	.69⅞	.68⅝	.69	.68¼
Corn					
Sept.	.44	.44⅛	.43⅝	.43⅝	.43⅝
Dec.	.44½	.44¾	.44	.44⅛	.43⅞
May	.47¼	.47⅜	.46½	.46⅝	.46⅝
Oats					
Sept.	.30⅛	.30¼	.29¾	.29¾	.29⅝
Dec.	.29½	.29⅝	.29¼	.29¼	.29¼
May	.29⅞	.29⅞	.29⅝	.29⅝	.29½
Rye					
Sept.	.39¾	.39¾	.39	.39	.38½
Dec.	.42½	.42½	.41¾	.41¾	.41¼
May	.45¼	.45⅝	.44⅝	.44⅝	.44¼

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¾s 43-40 June	102.20	102.20	102.20
8 3¾s 43-41 Mch	104.22	104.22	104.22
1 3¾s 47-43	109.4	109.4	109.4
2 3¼s 45-43	109.3	109.3	109.3
2 4s 54-44	113.18	113.18	113.18
11 2¾s 47-45	107.26	107.24	107.24
20 3¾s 56-46	113.28	113.22	113.22
10 3s 48-46	109.17	109.12	109.12
1 3¼s 49-46	109.25	109.25	109.25
40 2s 47	103.26	103.26	103.26
15 2¾s 51-48	107.6	107.6	107.6
27 2½s 48	106.26	106.24	106.26
41 2¾s 54-51	106.21	106.15	106.21
1 3s 55-51	109.18	109.18	109.18
10 2¾s 59-56	106	106	106
52 2¾s 63-58	105.25	105.22	105.24
62 2¾s 65-60	105.22	105.19	105.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	105½	105¼	105¼
33 Allgehny 5s 50 st	24⅛	23¾	24
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	57¼	57	57¼
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Am Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
29 Am T&T 5½s 43	110 1-32	110	110
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107	107¼
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107	107
7 Am W W & E 6s 75	108⅜	108	108
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106	106	106
5 Ann Arbor 4s'95	36½	36½	36½
1 Arm Del 4s'57	98½	98½	98½
2 Arm Del 4s'55	98½	98½	98½
1 AT&SF 4s '95	107	107	107
3 A C Line 4½s'64	61½	61½	61½
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	104	104	104
7 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	18½	18½	18½
2 B&O 5s '96 P	18½	18½	18½
5 B&O 5s'96P	18½	18	18
13 B&O cv 4½s'60	11¼	10½	10¾
1 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
1 BO 1st 4s'48	58	58	58
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117	117	117
1 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	104	103⅞	103⅞
34 Beth Stl 3¼s'52	100	99	99
2 Boston&Me 5s'55	29	28¼	28¼
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	73⅜	73½	73½
3 Bkly UnEl1st5s'5A	85	85	85
2 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	111½	111½	111½
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	34	34	34
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	32	31½	32
17 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	100¾	100	100
21 Can Na 5s '69 J ct	111¾	111¼	111¼
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	113⅝	113¼	113¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	111½	111½	111½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	110½	110½	110½
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	111	110½	110½
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	111⅜	111	111
4 Can Nor 6½s'46	118½	118½	118½
4 Can Pac 5s'44	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
5 Can Pac 5s'54	85	85	85
5 Can Pac 4½s'46	93¾	93¾	94¼
3 Can Pac 4½s'60	77½	77	77½
15 Can Pac 4s perp	67⅞	67	67
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	107	107	107
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s'62	105½	105½	105½
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	47	47	47
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	66	65½	65½
1 CERA&B ctf Ga 5s'42	50	50	50
1 Cen RR 4½s '87	14½	14½	14½
3 C&O 3½s '96D	99¼	99	99
3 C&O rfg 3½s '63	105	105	105
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	7½	7½	7½
2 CBG&Q 4s '71A	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	83	83	83
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	93⅝	93½	93½
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101	101	101
6 Chi C & E Ill 5s '51	15	15⅜	15
2 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
10 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18	18	18
4 Chi & L 6s '47	10	9⅞	9⅞
3 CMStP & Pac 5s '75	6	6	6
19 CMStP & P 5s A 89C	18⅜	18¼	18¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7	7	7
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	10½	10½	10½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
4 Ch Un Sta 4½s '51	105	105	105
2 Chi & W Ind 4¾s'62	92	91½	91½
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88¾	88½	88½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	65	65	65
2 Cin Un Term 3¼s '69	109½	109½	109½
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	44	44	44
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	59	59	59
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	108	108	108
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78	78	78
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	72	71¾	71¾
3 Col & So 4½s '80	27½	27	27
17 Colombia G 5s '52 May	101	101	101
13 Combia G 5s 1961	101⅞	101½	101½
8 Com'l Vred 3½s '51	103 21-32	103 21-32	103 21-32
14 Comwl Ed cv 3½s '58	116	115¾	115¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	106½	106½	106½
4 Con Oil cv 3¼s '51	103	102¾	102¾
10 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109½	109¼	109¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	26¼	26¼	26¼
7 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107¼
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53	53	53
1 D & R G 4s '36	8	8	8
3 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	2¼	2	2
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
9 Erie rfg 5s '67	83¼	83¼	83¼
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	83¼	83⅜	83¼
5 Erie 1st s '96	40¼	40	40
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	16½	16½	16½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	14½	14½	14½
8 Erie Gene 6s '57	40	40	40
5 Fisher Body 5½s '56	105½	105½	105½
8 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	103	102⅞	102⅞
7 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	104	104	104
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	33	33	33
3 GenMotAccep3¼s'51	104½	104½	104½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	57½	57¼	57¼
12 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103½	103¼	103½
1 Gosh Silk Ho 5s 46	86	86	86
2 Gt Nor 4½s '75 E	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	94½	94½	94½
29 Gt Nor 4s 46G	94	92¾	93
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	85	83¾	83¾
4 Gulf M&N 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
10 Hud & Co 1st rntg 44	70	70	70
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	30¾	30¾	30¾
9 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	47⅛	47	47
10 Hud & M inc 5s57	14¼	14¼	14¼
8 Ill Cent 4½s 66	43¼	42⅝	42⅝
1 Inland Stl 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	53	53	53
4 Interb R Tr rfg 5s66	58½	58½	58½
8 Int Hy El cv 6s 44	79	78	78
4 Int Paper 5s 47	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	80	80	80
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	54	53½	53½
19 Int T&T 5s 55	58½	58	58
3 Jones&Laugh St 4¼s 61	92¾	92	92
1 K C Ft S & Mem 4s 36	25	25	25
2 K C South 5s 50	63¼	63¼	63¼
4 K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Kings Co Li 5s'54	105	105	105
7 Kinney Co 5½s'41	101	100	100
2 Koppers Co 4s'51	101½	101½	101½
2 Lac Gas 5s'39	85	85	85
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	48	48	48
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Loews 3½s'46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Louisa & Ark 5s'69	83	83	83
2 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	108½	108½	108½
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	78	78	78
1 Manati ug 4s'57	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
7 Manhat Ry 4s'90	57½	57	57
1 Market St Ry 7s'40	54¾	54¾	54¾
4 Mead Corp 6s45 A	104	104	104
11 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	100⅜	100	100
2 MSp&SSMarie6s'46	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Mo-Ill 5s'59	57	57	57
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s'77F	13	13	13
6 Mo Pac 5880H	13¾	13	13
4 Mob&Ob 5s38	25	25	25
2 Mob&Ob 4½s'77	22	22	22
1 MonWPaPub5v4½s'60	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
4 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Mor& Essex 5s'55	33	33	33
1 Nassau El 4s '51	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Nat Dist 3½s'49	102¼	102	102
1 Nat Steel 3s 65	102	102	102
3 New Eng T&T 5s52	126	126	126
1 NEngT&T 4½s61B	126	126	126
4 N O Pub Sv 5s52A	104	103¾	103¾
1 NO&Tex&M 5½s54	31	31	31
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50⅛	50⅛
19 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞
9 NYC cn 4s 98	52⅛	51¾	51¾
3 NYC 3¾s 46	68¼	68¼	68¼
8 NYC & HR 4s 42	79½	79	79
11 NY Dock Co 4s 51	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107	107	107
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12½	12¼	12½
5 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3	3	3
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Norf Sou 5s '61A	8½	8½	8½
2 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	104	104	104
4 Nor Pac 6s2047	54⅝	54½	54⅝
1 NorPac 5s 2047 D	46	46	46
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	40	40
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108	108	108
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107	107
38 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	106¾	106¾
50 Ohio Ed 5½s '72	105¾	104¾	105¼
14 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	103	102½	102½
7 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	106½	106½	106½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104	104	104
11 Penn-Dix 6s '41A	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4s '65	100	100	100
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83	83	83
14 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	96⅝	95½	95⅞
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	94¾	94⅝	94¾
1 Pen RR 4s '48	111	111	111
7 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88	87½	87½
4 Pen RR 3¼s '52	80½	80½	80½
6 Pere Marq 5s '56	62	62	62
11 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109½	109¼	109½
2 PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	108¼	108¼	108¼
18 Phila Co 5s '67	103½	103	103
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
4 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 PCC&StL 5s '75B	104½	104½	104½
8 PCC&StL 4¼s '77	96¼	96¼	96¼
44 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	77⅛	76½	76⅞
4 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	70	69¼	69¼
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	69	69	69
1 Rem Rand4½s'56	100	100	100
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56	100	100	100
7 Republic Steel 4½s 61	93	92⅝	92⅞
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94¼	94¼	94½
12 Revere Cop & B 4½s'56	99	98	98
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105⅜	105⅝	105⅝
8 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	29	29	29
2 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	106	106	106
10 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
22 St L S F 4s '50 A	7½	7¼	7½
13 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	7	7	7
9 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	114¼	114¼	114¼
15 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6	6	6
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	98	98	98
5 Skelly Oil 4s 51	102	102	102
2 So Cal Gas 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	93	93	93
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s 68	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 Sou Pac 4½s 81	41	41	41
7 So Pac 4½s 69	41¼	41	41
6 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	44¾	44	44
2 South Ry 6½s 56	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
10 South Ry gen 4s 56	51⅜	51	51⅛
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96 rg	60	60	60
2 So Ry 4s St L 51	61½	61½	61½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106	106	106
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	85½	85½	85½
4 Swift & Co 2¾s 50	105½	105½	105½
5 T RR A St L 5s 44	116½	116½	116½
5 T RR A St L 4s 53	106	106	106
3 Tex Corp 3½s 51	105½	105½	105½
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	103½	103	103½
16 Third Av 1s 5s 60	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜
6 Tri Continent 5s 53	106¼	106	106
12 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112¼	111½	111½
33 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Un Pac 3½s'70	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛
1 Unit Bis Am 5s'50	106	106	106
12 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	72	70	71
1 Unit Drug 5s53	78	78	78
13 US Steel 3¼s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s'51	87	86½	86½
4 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s'44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 Utah P&L 5s'44	100	100	100
2 Util P&L 5½s'47	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 Util P&L 5s'59	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4 Vanadium 5s '41	101	101	101
3 Va Elc&Pow 3½s'68	108½	107⅞	107½
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107	106¾	106¾
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	5½	5½	5½
12 Wabash 4½s '78C	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 Walwrth 4s 55	57	57	57
3 Westch Lt 5s '50	128½	128½	128½
2 West Pen P 3½s'66	110	110	110
12 Westn Md 4s '52	78½	77	78
1 Western Un 5s'51	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Western Un 5s'60	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞
3 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Wilson&Co 4s'55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Wis Cen 4s'49	12	12	12
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	5	5	5
1 Youngst S&T 4s'61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
13 Youngst S&T 4s'48	103¾	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	13½	13½	13½
1 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	75½	75½	75½
1 Argentine 4s '77 Ap	75½	75½	75½
12 Argentine 4½s '48	92	92	92
33 Argentine 4½s '71	84¾	84¾	84¾
9 Australia 5s '55	88½	88½	88½
10 Australia 5s '57	89¼	88½	88½
18 Australia 4½s '56	83⅞	83	83
1 Belgium 6½s '49	100	100	100
4 Belgium 6s '55	100	100	100
1 Brazil 8s '41	16	16	16
4 Brazil 6½s '26-57	11¾	11¾	11¾
6 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	10½	10½	10½
3 Brisbane 6s '50	94⅞	94	94
6 Canada 5s '52	108⅜	107¾	107¾
8 Canada 4s '60	105½	104½	104¾
14 Canada 3¼s '61	100¼	100	100
18 Canada 3s '67	96⅞	95½	96
13 Canada 2½s '45	99¾	99	99
2 Costa Rica 7s '51	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
10 Cuba 4½s '77	50½	50⅛	50⅛
8 Denmark 6s '42	89¼	89¼	89¼
20 GerGovt 5½s '65	15	14½	14½
2 Ger Govt 7s '49	19	16⅝	16⅝
1 GtConElPJap 7s '44	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
17 Italy 7s 1951	54	52⅝	52⅝
1 Japan 6½s '54	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Japan 5½s '65	54½	54½	54½
12 Milan City 6½s '52	39¾	38¼	38¼
4 Norway 6s '44	101¼	101	101¼
8 Norway 6s '43	101⅛	101	101
1 Norway 4½s '65	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Norway 4s '63	93	93	93
4 Orient Dev 5½s '58	47	47	47
4 Oslo City 4½s '55	98	98	98
2 Panama 5½s '53	105	105	105
7 Peru 1st 6s '60	7	7	7
3 Poland 8s '50	32	31½	31½
9 Queensld 7s '41	101½	101	101
1 Queensld 6s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	7	7	7
7 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7	7	7
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	7½	7½	7½
5 Rome 6½s '52	46¼	46¼	46¼
7 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55	54⅝	54⅝
5 Uruguay 4s4½s5½s'78	41¾	41¼	41¾

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today 2,213,000; previous day 2,947,000; week ago 7,347,050; year ago 3,795,000; two years ago 6,629,950. Jan. 1 to date 1,066,981,925; year ago 1,170,704,105; two years ago 2,021,677,725.

Freight Carloadings Up 2.1 P. C. in Week; 11 P. C. Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 688,591 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended August 26.

This was an increase of 14,354 cars, or 2.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 68,034, or 11 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 94,885, or 12.1 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Incr. Over A Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	256,199	5,746	20,383
Less-than-carlot mdse	154,170	797	3,170
Coal	123,893	5,201	19,496
Grain & grand prods	43,604	†161	11,783
Livestock	13,061	495	†728
Forest products	31,953	582	1,069
Ore	49,746	1,738	24,826
Coke	6,968	155	2,201

†Decrease

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as

12 noon, Aug. 31

Europe follows: Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.30½	$4.41	$4.2397
Cables	4.30½	4.41	4.2397
France—franc	.0250	.0250½	
Belgium—belga	.1710	.1702	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2270	.2266	
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000	.3780	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5356	.5350	
Sweden—krona	.2395	.2395	.4537
Norway—krone	.2285	.2300	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2050	.2000	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0085⅞	.0080⅞	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Poland—zloty	.1882	.1882	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	††	††	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso*‡	.2330x	.2325x	.7187
razil—milreis*‡	.0510x	.0510x	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	‡	‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan-yen	.2550	.2561	.8400
India—rupee	.3275	.3290	.6180
Java—florin	.5370	.5365	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2750	.2750	*
Shanghai—dol	.0737½	.0747½	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	††	††	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	††	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9837½	.9867½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1700x	.1700x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	20	22
do 6% pf	112	
do 7% pf	138	
Brock G & L	5⅝	7⅛
Central Me. Powr. 8% pf	96	100
do 7% pf	106	110
Cent. Vt. Pub Serv. 6%	101	
East Util. Asso	28¾	31¼
do convert	3⅞	4⅞
Fall River G. Wks	17¼	19¼
Fitchburg G & El	46¼	49¼
Hartford Elec	65½	68½
Haverhill Elec	41	
Holyoke Wat Pow	15¾	17¾
Lawrence G & L	50	
Lowell Elec	52	
Lynn Gas & Elec	85	89

Conflicting Testimony Heard in Probe of Insurance Concerns

Soil Conservation Found Nullifying Crop Control Plan

NEWTON, Kan., Aug. 31 (AP)—Wheat growers and farm experts in this area say they see definite signs that the soil conservation phase of the farm program may nullify crop control efforts which are sought through acreage reduction.

Kansas farmers say legumes they plant to get corp control benefits give them a definite increase in acreage production when they bring the land back into cultivation.

Thus, they foresee a constant whittling down of acreage if crops are to be held down to the same production as has been decreed for past years. To be eligible for farm benefits, they trim down acreage. To get conservation payments, they plant legumes. They plow under these legumes. These rot and increase soil fertility. Then they bring the land back into wheat. On the same acreage they grow more wheat than they did before.

Drop in Percentage

In probably no section of the area are 100 per cent of the farmers co-operating with the program. In some areas, the percentage drops to 50 per cent and below.

Bankers and farm experts say those farmers who co-operated with the program this year generally broke even, or perhaps did a little better than that, on their wheat. Benefit checks brought them to an even keel.

Non-co-operating farmers more often lost money on their wheat because of the low prices. They did not have the benefit of the payments to level off their price and lift it above that of the world market. In many cases through middle Kansas, they had to depend on other income to pay bills contracted to grow wheat.

Doubtful Section

The bigger wheat areas of western Kansas are regarded as the doubtful wheat section. If the weather hits, farmers make lots of wheat. If it doesn't, they have lost their seed and effort.

But in eastern and central Kansas, farmers usually grow wheat year in and year out. But they do not depend entirely on wheat. In the rolling lands of eastern and southern Kansas, wheat acreage sometimes runs as high as 60 per cent of the land. The other 40 per cent is given to corn, legumes and cattle. But in the hills of northern middle Kansas, percentage figures are turned around. More goes to cattle and less to wheat.

A factor which makes it harder for the small farmer to make money, lessens the market for hay and grain, and cuts down the need for seasonal labor is mechanization.

Ten tractors are seen for every horse. Tractors go clipping through the fields pulling harrows and plows on every side. But the horse is rarely seen through the vista of windmills and sunflowers.

Power Production 10.3 P. C. Above '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States during the week ended Aug. 26 totaled 2,354,750,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of .6 of 1 point from 2,367,646,000 in the preceding week, but 10.3 per cent ahead of 2,134,057,00 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

All areas showed percentage gains over a year ago except West Central, down .3 of 1 per cent. Higher were New England 12.9, Middle Atlantic 13.2, Central Industrial 12.3, Southern States 4, Rocky Mountain 16.4, Pacific Coast 10.6.

Oriental Mining To Be Sold to Japan

NEW YORK (AP)—Shareholders of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, one of the oldest American-controlled mining enterprises in the Far East, approved the sale of the company's properties to Japanese interests for $8,174,500.

The purchaser is the Nihon Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, a Japanese corporation.

The company, incorporated in 1897 in West Virginia, operates 10 gold mines in northern Korea.

Pan-American Finance Meeting

NEW YORK—Financial representatives of the 21 American republics will meet in Guatemala City on Nov. 13, the Pan-American Union announced. The discussions will concern the possibility of closer inter-American co-operation in the fields of foreign exchange and banking policy.

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Market Shows Uncertainty As to Outcome in Europe

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Markets here again said "no war" yesterday, but they said it with a feebler voice. In the afternoon the cables began to be disquieting and stocks and bonds sold off and the war commodities sold up.

Sterling firmed up around $4.40 Feeling here seems to be that in case of war it will drop again but in case of peace it will not go much higher. The "fundamentals" are against it—capital movement and trade balance. Incidentally sterlingaria seems to be coming apart. South Africa and Australia will go along with sterling, and so will the franc, or almost all the way. But the neutral nations are breaking away; Norway has unpegged its crown from the sterling peg which it has had since August 1933; Sweden appears likely to; Japan may go along but the Argentine peso appears likely to be pegged to the U. S. dollar, despite the fact that Argentine trade ties are closer with Britain whereas Brazil's ties are closer with us. The Canadian dollar is expected to seek a level somewhere halfway; that is to say it may depreciate slightly against the U. S. dollar, but not as much as the recent sterling drop.

Canada's Position

Incidentally traders are beginning to talk about Canadian shares as war-stocks. Canada has no neutrality law worries, will probably get a lot of British munitions business, and should prosper. Its gold stocks—Lake Shore, McIntyre and Dome will benefit from the recent 10 per cent increase in the London price of gold, though this will be more like a 5 per cent increase in Canadian dollars (gold has actually fallen in value in terms of U. S. dollars, though nobody now has the temerity to buy it in London for shipment here; the turnaround would be profitable but is too risky.)

There is no talk yet of the Canadian government doing what the South African government has just done to its mining companies—skimmed the top off the gold price and left the companies to get a maximum of only 150 shillings.

As a result of the tax policy of the South African Government in recent years, plus the Rand companies' policy of mining low-grade instead of high-grade ores, South African gold production has not risen as fast as ours. For the first half of 1939 it was only 6,258,000 ounces against 5,559,000 in the first half of 1933. During the same period United States production is up from 1,125,000 ounces to 2,494,000. In 1933 South Africa was producing 51.8 per cent of world output; now it turns out less than 40 per cent while our proportion has increased from 10.5 per cent to 15.2.

The London stock market has been piling up some extraordinary rallies this week. It has had a course just about parallel with New York, having made a top July 28, a bottom August 24, and recovered sharply. Top was 101.5, bottom was 92.4, and yesterday's close about 97.5. Thus it dropped about nine points and recovered about five. This is about New York's performance. Both markets yesterday rested on their laurels and turned quiet—some people say ominously quiet. Trading volume here was only 500,000 on Tuesday and 480,000 yesterday; London volume figures are not compiled but it was reported quiet.

Commodities Quiet

Commodities, too, turned quiet with charges. They are caught between bullish war prospects on the one hand and on the other the prospect of imminent increase in production quotas. Rubber traders see a shortage, but see also that the I. R. R. C., which meets next week, can readily increase the export quota from the present 60 per cent. Even though producing countries usually fall behind their quotas after sharp increases (just as they overshoot them when sharply reduced, as in the last year) nevertheless the Committee could very easily release enough rubber not only to supply the present low world supply but also to make available the 80,000 tons of barter rubber promised us. Similar possibilities have been holding back speculative enthusiasm for copper and tin.

If cotton drops much further on the war scare the Administration is likely to announce a cotton "non-recourse" loan this year after all. The law calls for a loan if cotton drops below 52 per cent of "parity," which is now about 15.5 cents, so that a decline around 8.09 cents would mean a loan. This possibility keeps the far future months from declining much because next Spring cotton with an 8.09-cent loan plus interest might come out of loan at that time.

Incidentally, the agricultural program is taking clear shape at last, for the first time since Mr. Hoover's ill-fated Farm Board started the pattern. The shape is something like this. Farmers are subsidized so they keep on producing, which drives prices down. When prices get down, crops go into loan. Cotton is in to the tune of 11,000,000 bales, corn and wheat are going in heavily, lard is next in line, and depressed prices for tobacco make it likely that this crop may be in effect bought up by the government in the same indirect manner. The CCC accumulations that result are a sort of caricature of the ever-normal granary dream.

New Techniques

Then comes the opportunity or duty of disposing of these stocks. Techniques are rapidly developing. Wheat is taken out through export subsidy and now cotton likewise. Repeated accumulations of butter are drained off through charity distribution. Through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation price-supporting accumulations of fresh fruits and various other minor crops are worked off through blue-and-orange stamps or two-price distribution systems. Some of the accumulations are earmarked for crop insurance, some as "ever-normal granary." This is a system which makes its own kind of sense, and attacks on it or defenses of it need to take into account the whole picture.

War talk switches to shipping facilities. It gets evident that insurance companies will need some government reinsurance help to handle war risks, lest they jeopardize their other policies. American-flag shipping is in far ampler supply than in 1914; though our coastwise tonnage is nearly obsolete, the Shipping Act of 1936 has already turned out a number of ships and the ways are nearly full for the first time in nearly 20 years. So far most of the new ships are for government account, as private operators cannot find the money to build and operate them even with the large construction subsidies and operating differentials now given. But war would quickly raise shipping rates and not only encourage their private purchase but bring back the value and demand for our rapidly obsolescent present tonnage.

Not much attention is paid here to the neutrality laws. General opinion is that they are pretty much like easily broken resolutions; in case of war no real interruption is expected to the shipment of munitions, planes, etc., to the Allies.

Engineering Awards 28 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday were reported by "Engineering Newsrecord" at $67,009,000, up 9 per cent from the previous week and 28 per cent higher than in the like 1938 week.

The most recent week brought the 1939 construction volume to $2,049,915,000, an increase of 16.3 per cent over the $1,762,254,000 of the like 1938 period.

Details follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$67,009,000	$52,219,000
Private	24,228,000	9,161,000
State & Municipal	29,791,000	34,372,000
Federal	12,990,000	8,686,000

New capital for construction purposes, $12,199,000, was 72 per cent lower than in the like 1938 week.

Maryland Utility Plans $3,981,500 Refinancing

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Eastern Shore Public Service Company of Delaware and three Maryland public utility concerns which it owns, asked the Public Service Commission for approval of $3,981,500 of refunding bonds. This financial operation would mean $68,435 a year in interest to the company.

In addition, bonds for $600,000 will be applied to the $1,069,000 cost of a new power generating plant at Vienna, Md. Another $136,000 will be used to reimburse the Maryland Light and Power Company for additions it already has made to its system.

All the refinancing will be handled through the Continental Bank and Trust Company of New York.

Colorado Utility Plans Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Public Service Company of Colorado filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission covering the issuance of $40,000,000 of first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due in 1964 and $12,500,000 of 4 per cent sinking fund debentures maturing in 1949.

Proceeds of this financing and of the sale at par to Cities Service Power and Light Company of $2,190,000 par value common stock will be used in refunding operations. Halsey Stuart Company of Chicago are the underwriters.

Authorizes North Western Cash Equipment Purchase

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge C. E. Woodward authorized C. M. Thomson, trustee of the Chicago and North Western Railway, to pay $1,400,000 cash for the purchase of new passenger equipment.

The use of cash had been opposed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and attorneys representing several of the divisional mortgage bond issues. The RFC had lent the road about $40,000,000.

Safeway Stores Gets Big Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—Safeway Stores, Inc., operating more than 3,000 retail food stores, mainly west of the Mississippi, has obtained a loan of $14,000,000 from a banking group headed by Chase National Bank, National City Bank and Bankers Trust Co., it was announced. The loan will be used to retire the company's 10-year, 4 per cent sinking fund debentures now outstanding to the amount of $13,300,000.

Monopoly Group Hears Insurance Advice a 'Racket'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—The Federal Monopoly Committee, making the first national investigation of industrial insurance in history, heard here of a $35-a-week family which had obligated itself to pay 55 per cent of its income on 44 insurance policies, requiring $926.89 a year in premiums.

The testimony was given by Morris Siegel, of the Policyholders' Advisory Council, New York and Boston. Immediately after Mr. Siegel finished, the witness stand was taken by Leroy A. Lincoln, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who charged that policy advisers like Mr. Siegel were conducting a "racket" and who read letters signed by Mr. Siegel when an agent of his company apparently admitting that he had made infractions of the rules before leaving the company.

Charged With Libel

Mr. Siegel, who has 70 or 80 agents working for him, has been conducting a radio duel with the regular insurance companies, particularly in the Boston area, and is now engaged in litigation with the Metropolitan Life, whom he accuses of libel. It was against such a tangled background that the sub-committee of the monopoly committee, which is attempting to gain information about the vast amount of industrial insurance in America, put its questions.

Mr. Siegel was an eager witness, Mr. Lincoln frequently a reluctant one. Mr. Lincoln denied flatly that industrial insurance, which is sold in small amounts on weekly collections, generally to workers, is known as "burial insurance," and represents a deep-seated desire of workers—amounting on the whole to millions of dollars—to take care of funeral expenses. On the other hand, a previous witness, who is Vice-President of the Prudential Insurance Company, testified positively that this was the major purpose of "industrial insurance." The matter is of some importance to the committee in determining future legislation on the subject, for evidence shows an aggregate of millions of dollars lost every year by wage earners who are unable to maintain payments, although an equally compelling motive causes them to take out such policies.

Mr. Siegel agreed that the case of the "Fortune family," with the top-heavy insurance program, was extreme, but declared that his chief work was in advising workers with industrial insurance like this family, who found themselves unable to meet premiums. Wherever possible, he said, he advised them to switch to ordinary insurance which gives greater protection at less cost.

The particular family in question whose head was a longshoreman consisted of four people who had a total of four ordinary policies and 40 industrial policies, divided among a number of companies. The inference drawn by witness was that insurance agents did not hesitate to over-sell customers like this family.

Tells of Radio Feud

In the case of the Fortunes, Mr. Siegel's advice was followed and the amount of insurance was cut from $18,000 to $12,000 and the yearly cost from $926 to $245. Mr. Siegel charged a fee of $105 for his advice, he testified. He gave many other similar examples and told of his radio feud in Boston, with the Massachusetts Association of Underwriters, which led to appeals to the FCC, the elimination of his direct reference to specific companies over the air, and indirectly to the employment of Edwin C. Hill, by the Metropolitan Company, to put on a counter-program.

Mr. Lincoln later on, condemned insurance counselors in general terms. The occupation, he charged, is the refuge of "discharged and dismissed agents." He added, "we look upon this practice as an exploitation of policyholders."

For the committee it was stated that they were only "seeking facts." Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, is Vice-Chairman of the Subcommittee.

Argentina Awards British Firm Mint Press Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The British Thomas De La Rue Company secured the contract for the supply of rotary presses and other printing machinery for the Argentine national mint, to be installed in a new wing which is expected to make the building the most modern of its type in the world.

This British success, against German competition, as well as that of the United States, France and Hungary, caused an excellent impression in community trading circles. The British, although biggest buyers of Argentine produce, have only just managed to hold first place among those selling to this country despite exchange favors.

The German competitors for the Mint contract were willing to indulge in a 100 per cent barter transaction, trading wheat and other cereals for the machinery, but the Argentines refused. The Finance Ministry had sent a commission, headed by Dr. Antonio G. Morales, to Europe and the United States to study the manufacture of notes and visit paper currency printing works, to prepare the way for a national change-over from typographic to steel plate printing at the Mint. Forgery of local paper money contributed to this change of policy.

Banker

Wide World

George L. Harrison
President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Financial Leaders Form Committee To Act If War Starts

NEW YORK (AP) — George L. Harrison, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has announced formation of a general committee to serve as a liaison between the money market and the Reserve Bank and Government agencies in the event war breaks out in Europe.

The committee, made up of heads of five of New York City's biggest banks, the President of the New York Stock Exchange, and other top-flight financiers, is expected to hold its first meeting shortly.

Formation of the committee is one of a series of steps being taken to guide American finance, and keep markets orderly in case war develops. Recently a similar "emergency" body to guide operations in the foreign exchange market was formed.

Members of the general committee appointed today are:

Representing commercial banks: James H. Perkins, Chairman of National City Bank; William C. Potter, Chairman of Guaranty Trust Co.; Leon Fraser, President of First National Bank; Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of Chase National Bank, and J. C. Traphagen, President of the Bank of New York.

Representing investment bankers: Henry S. Morgan, of Morgan Stanley & Co., son of J. P. Morgan.

Representing savings banks: Charles A. Miller, Chairman of the Savings Bank Trust Co.

Representing the New York Stock Exchange: William Mc C. Martin, Jr., President.

A representative of insurance companies, large holders of securities and cash, will be named later.

U. S. May Introduce Grower Loan Program For 1939 Cotton Crop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture Department officials said that if cotton prices sag much lower, the government will step in with a grower loan program for this year's crop.

Prices of cotton have lost considerable ground in recent weeks, helping to bring the general level of prices to the lowest level in many months. A loan program would be designed to place a bottom under prices.

It was indicated that if loans were made the rate would be about the same as last year's—8.30 cents a pound for middling ⅞ inch, with premiums and discounts for qualities of better or poorer grades.

When the present cotton marketing season opened August 1, cotton prices were close to 9 cents a pound. Officials indicated that as long as they remained close to that figure, no loan program would be inaugurated. They said they desired to avoid another cotton loan because more than 11,000,000 bales from crops of previous years are tied up under loans.

They emphasized, however, that they would not hesitate to offer a new loan to prevent a sharp break in prices of cotton.

Effect of Argentine Pact On Mohair Not Certain

WASHINGTON (AP) — Officials were reluctant to comment on the possible effect of an Argentine trade agreement on mohair.

During discussion of the proposed pact, one item under consideration will be wool of coarseness not exceeding 44 grade. Mohair is finer.

Informed persons said that in the first place, there would be a reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina—discussions are to open Oct. 16—and in the second, it would be impossible to predict what effect any adjustment of duties on coarser grades might have on finer grades.

There was a possibility, said one department, that finer wools might reflect any reduction in duties and resultant lowering in prices in a diminishing degree. There was also the chance that the demand might increase or that styles would be a factor in any market changes above the 44 degree of coarseness.

Some Government experts predicted any change there might be in the duties on coarser wools would have little if any effect on the finer grades.

Business Activity In Canada Holds Well Above 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Business activity in Canada during the first half of 1939 maintained a level well above that for the corresponding period of last year, recovering sharply from the recessions at the beginning of this year, according to the Royal Bank of Canada.

Marked gains were made during the second quarter, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of the physical volume of business rising from 111.7 in February to 121.4 for May and June. As a result, this index averaged 116.2 for the first six months of 1939 as compared with 110.1 for the same months last year. This improvement has been general and there are but comparatively few branches of industry where the increase in operations has not reached substantial proportions.

Employment is more general than in any year since 1930 with the single exception of 1937. Merchants throughout the country reported retail sales in June in greater volume than in the same month of any year since 1931.

Crop prospects are more promising than for some years and with increased farm purchasing power, augmented demand for many commodities may be anticipated. While data for July and August are still incomplete, the seasonal slackening in business common during the summer months is indicated by preliminary reports to have been less pronounced this year.

Oklahoma Cuts Oil Output Allowable By 43,050 Barrels

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Oklahome whittled its daily crude oil production allowable 43,050 barrels and Texas prepared to follow suit with a 175,000-barrel slash as the six-state oil field shutdown neared a close.

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission set the State's daily allowable for September at 384,950 barrels, compared with the 428,000 figure which had prevailed several months.

In Austin, the Texas Railroad Commission indicated it would reduce the current allowable of 1,385,000 barrels daily to 1,210,000 in September. A statewide hearing is scheduled Sept. 11.

The production holiday followed a wave of price cutting by major purchasing companies. A general trend toward rescinding the lower postings for crude led to the decision to reopen the mid-continent fields.

Texas reopened its wells after withdrawing an order to extend the shutdown to Sept. 1. Louisiana also allowed pumping. Arkansas began lifting restrictions gradually last week.

Oklahoma, Kansas and New Mexico production resumes Aug. 31.

Meanwhile, the Cities Service Oil Company announced it was restoring higher crude prices, effective Aug. 31 in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico.

Standard Oil of Louisiana joined others in restoring prices in South Arkansas crude.

S. O. of Neb. Votes Stock Sale to Ind.

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska voted to accept the offer of Standard Oil of Indiana to purchase the Nebraska company's stock for $17.60 a share.

W. H. Pierpoint, Nebraska company president, said the vote on the basis of shares of stock was 81 per cent in favor of the sale and 2 per cent opposed. The deal should be closed in 30 days, he added.

The proposal from the Indiana company was received more than a month ago, with a $800,000 deposit put up as a guarantee of good faith in performance of its offer.

Commodity Exchange Open Next Saturday

NEW YORK (AP)—Commodity Exchange, Inc., of New York, will resume Saturday sessions Sept. 2, after week end suspension of activities during the summer months, exchange officials said. It had been announced previously by the exchange Saturday futures trading would not start until Sept. 9.

Commodities affected include rubber, silk, hides and non-ferrous metals.

Lerner Stores Corp. Shows Gain in Half Year Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net profit of Lerner Stores Corporation and subsidiaries for the six months ended July 31, 1939, amounted to $579,459, after deduction for depreciation, amortization and provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes. This compares with a net profit of $487,292 for the six months ended July 31, 1938.

After payment of dividends on the preferred stock, the balance was equivalent to $1.27 a share on 400,000 common shares outstanding, as compared with $1.05 a common share earned for the same period in the previous year.

Sales for the period aggregated $19,191,258, and compare with $18,167,011 for the six months ended July 31, 1938, an increase of 5.6 per cent.

There were 162 stores in operation as of July 31, 1939.

Bedding Discounts Prohibited by FTC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order to the Simmons Company, New York, makers of beds, mattresses and allied products, to discontinue unlawful price discrimination in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The order specifically prohibited price discrimination between different retailer purchasers of its product of like grade and quality. Under the "Simmons Plan," discounts of 3½ per cent were allowed on purchases of $75,000; 4 per cent on purchases of $100,000; 4½ per cent on purchases of $150,000, and 5 per cent on purchases of $200,000 and more. No discount was granted on orders of less than $50,000.

Rebates or discounts from published prices for standardized products paid by Simmons were found to aggregate more than $500,000 in 1936, approximately $750,000 in 1937, and more than $485,000 last year. The company sold approximately $24,600,000 worth of its products in 1938.

The FTC order also prohibited discriminations through payments to customers, whether individuals, central organizations or syndicate heads, of any cumulative or retroactive quality discounts either under the Simmons plan or any similar plan or method providing for granting of cumulative or retroactive quantity discounts.

U. S. Pig-Iron Production Gains in First Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Pig-iron production in the United States in the first six months of 1939 amounted to 12,313,366 gross tons, as against 10,767,106 in the last six months of 1938 and 7,778,964 in the first half of last year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Production of ferro-alloys in the first half of 1939 was 343,576 gross tons, against 289,734 in the last six months of 1938 and 325,057 in the first half of last year.

Of the pig iron production in the half year of this year, 10,820,018 tons were for the maker's use and 1,493,348 were for sale, while 262,449 of the ferro-alloys produced were for sale.

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Tel. Larchmont 983

BUFFALO, N. Y.—For quick sale, Bedford Avenue, 2-family; excellent condition. Inquire W. W. COHN INC., Realtors.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, N. Y.—D. G. De Mott Corporation, general contractors; new homes for sale, or will build to order. 492 Morris Avenue. Telephone Rockville Centre 806.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 373 Marlboro St.—Comfortable rooms in quiet, well-kept house, near Massachusetts Ave. cars and restaurants; tourists.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful permanent home, elderly people, near church and B. M. T. subway. 677 East 17th Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single and double rooms, newly decorated, adjoining bath; private American family. B. M. T. Avenue H Sta. GRACE C. MORSE, 857 East 19th Street.

GREATER N. Y. C.—2 attractive rooms in refined home, easy commuting to city; references exchanged. Box K-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; Com. 8322.

KEW GARDENS, Long Island, N. Y.—Newly furnished room, private bath, or 2 rooms share bath; small adult family; permanent gentlemen; block 8th Avenue express. Tel. Virginia 9-3682 after 6 evenings.

NEWTON, MASS., 32 Hollis St.—Furnished room, private family; kitchen privileges; convenient to cars. Phone Newton North 8643-W.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 108th St. (Broadway); Apt. 10-A—Corner, high, airy, river view, tiled bath; hot water, private bath; $6.00.

N. Y. C., 603 W. 191 St. (Apt. 26)—Comfortable room; business woman; reasonable; cross ventilation; private apt.; good transportation.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—Large, pleasant rooms; light housekeeping if desired; good transportation; reasonable. Call between 5 p. m. or after 8 p. m. 50-08 66th St. Havemeyer 4-8237.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., N. Y., 121-29 11th Ave.—Unusually attractive rooms adjoining bath; wonderful beds, very quiet on direct highway; 5 min. Fair; reasonable. GOEPPERT, Ind. 3-0948.

ELMHURST, Long Island, N. Y.—Two rooms, private house, 15 minutes from World's Fair by bus or subway; free parking; breakfast optional. FREDERICK BLOCK, 63-17 Booth Street.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 150-39 Northern Blvd.—Private home, large comfortably furnished sunny rooms, running water, adjoining bath; suitable couple or single; reasonable for permanent occupancy. Telephone Ind. 3-1221.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 144-19 34th Ave.—Beautifully furnished rooms, twin beds, private bath; quiet, refined atmosphere; lovely garden; convenient; 5c bus direct to Fair; $1.50 each nightly, $13-$18 weekly. Haddock, Ind. 3-1699.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 151-18 Bayside Ave., —2 large doubles; 1 single; twin beds; large bath; quiet, refined home; garage; $1.50 each; near Fair. LE MOYNE, Ind. 3-3335.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 143-21 Ash Ave., Pl. 9-8461-J—Large, double rooms, private home; north residential section; 11½ blocks church; 5 min. Fair and transit. Mrs. Lephardt.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 149-40 35th Ave.—Double room with bath; private home; convenient transportation. SLY, Flushing 9-0402.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 7109 Austin St. Apt. 4—Rooms with double, single beds; near Fair; $1 per person. BO. 8-5827.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Your vacation cannot be complete without spending a few days at the World's Fair or Jones Beach; double room $1.00 each person. MRS. H. VERVOORT, 31 Yale Place. Telephone Rockville Centre 1815.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Woman wishes light room, private bath; midtown. Write Box B-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can earn good income, full or spare time, selling Orchardtown Sport Dresses to friends, acquaintances, club, business, professional women. Commission collected at time of sale. No canvassing; need apply. For information write Box H, Chatham, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE graduate, 23, alert, intelligent, adaptable, clean-cut, personable, unmarried, desires position with progressive concern; best references. Write W-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, reliable woman (ex-teacher), receptionist, companion, tutoring, care elderly lady. Write Box H-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Knitting machine operator wishes position; years of experience, OPERATOR, 3799 Lake Avenue.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., or environs—Reliable woman desires short or part-time work to relieve nurse or companion, cares for children, etc. FEE, 25 Burling Lane, Telephone 7560.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms; tennis, golf, badminton, riding, boating; excellent food; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

PIANO teacher, experienced; beginners, or advanced pupils; half-hour or 1-hour sessions. GLAESER, 50-08 46th St., Woodside, N. Y. Havemeyer 4-8257.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. WIsconsin 7-7969.

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments. Big profits. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-67, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Best selling line. You make 50c profit on Different 21-Folder $1 box. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other Novelties, Everyday, Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Free samples. SCHWER, Dept. L 35, Westfield, Mass.

MAKE BIG MONEY DAILY selling Christmas Cards. 14 different Assortments led by striking new 21-card $1 Box. Up to 100% profit. Smart Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples Free. New England Art Publishers, Dept. 111, North Abington, Mass.

Sell 50 Christmas Cards
WITH NAME ONLY $1.00
Customers amazed at SENSATIONAL VALUES. Also 9 GORGEOUS Box Assortments. Deluxe Personal line. Big profits. FREE Samples. HERTEL, 305 W. Adams, Dept. 134-D, Chicago.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY EASILY
SELL EMBOSS-O CHRISTMAS CARDS
21 smartest new Christmas Cards with sender's signature in Raised Gold. Retail $1. Profit 100%. Also NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards 50 for $1. Other lovely fast-selling assortments. Experience unnecessary. Get Samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 439 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Amazing bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 So. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING
One-day service. Rolls developed, 16 Velox prints or 8 Velox prints, 2 enlargements, 25c. EXPERT STUDIOS, Dept. 17, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

HOUSES TO LET

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—8-room house, completely redecorated, oil burner; best section, very accessible N. Y. CITY (30 min.). Address S. S. Ball, Room 501, 26 Journal Square, Phone Journal Sq. 2-7772.

PORTRAITS

ARTIST, well known in N. Y. and Paris, will paint oil portraits from life or photographs for $100.00. For details inquire Box S-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y., 80-15 232nd Street. MRS. H. JOHNSON—Transients and permanents, $1.00 per day; quiet, restful; 10 minutes to Fair; garage. Missouri 7-1768.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES with select clientele or ladies with social or club connections desiring assured commission income. Cities 25,000 up. Est. 16 years. No invest. Special plan furn. Write fully. RAMSAY SPORTSWEAR, 1331 East 47th St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

APARTMENT MANAGER, or hotel hostess, thoroughly experienced; also experienced as secretary; free to go anywhere. Write Mrs. Dorothy H. Stamm, 1086 Bryden Road, Columbus, Ohio.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now, as for the Past 52 Years, it's
Back to School in
Howland Quality Clothes
Choose from our wide selection for students of every age.
HOWLAND'S

MEIGS
Men's Reg. $25 AND $30
GABARDINE SUITS
$18.50
Stripes and Colors

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

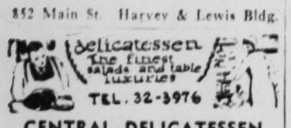
Back to School with New Clothes
THE TOGGERY SHOP
Invites you to inspect their new fall offerings on Boys' and Young Men's Clothes.
Here you will find the most complete selection in Boys' and Young Men's Wear. Ages from 8 to 22 years. Reasonable prices.
261 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 1458-W

Time for Home Canning
Jelly Glasses—Plain or Mold
Fruit Jars—Rubber Rings
Paraffin—Strainers
Preserving Kettles
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

JELLY DOUGHNUTS
Filled with Grape Jelly
35c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

NEW BRITAIN

Exclusive With
NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
BERLOV PROCESS
Guarantees Moth Protection for Ten Years
415 WEST MAIN PHONE 364

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie
Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
101 WALL STREET NORWALK

OLDEN TIME
BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Ph. 966

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
463 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2113

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Ph. 3-3131
HEADQUARTERS
for the "requirements" and "electives" of college life!

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Cash's Woven Name Tapes
The only adequate marking for clothes. All colors. Letters on white or black tape.
3 dozen $1.50— 6 dozen $2
9 dozen $2.50—12 dozen $3
BACK to COLLEGE
Smartly attired from head to foot in our new collegiate creations.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN STREET, WATERBURY

On to Autumn with the new
NELLY DON DRESSES
$1.98 to $10.98
See them in our Better Dress Department—2nd Floor
The Miller & Peck Co.

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 S. MAIN STREET DIAL 4-4822
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Shirts—Sweaters
Knickers—Longies—Corduroys
Shoes—Hats—Clothing

A New Line of
Felt Hats, $3.98 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEYS
Buy Your Furs with Confidence at Whitneys
August Fur Sale now in Progress
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DAIRY PRODUCTS
for Every Meal
MILK OF SUPERIOR FLAVOR
Bergmann's DAIRY
170 SPRING ST. DIAL 2-5790

BINGHAMTON

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Presents
Newest Fall Fashions From
- I. MILLER
- CARLYLE
- PEACOCK
- VITALITY
- FOOT-SAVER
- DR. LOCKE

Beautiful I. Miller bags and hosiery to match.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fall Silhouette 1939
is different—you'll note the change when you see these smart new gowns. Hips have come back with bustles and there are other marked changes in figures and fabrics
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Incorporated
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving - Packing - Shipping
100 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 1456
Bronxville, N. Y.

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

NEILSEN'S
ICE CREAM
95 Pondfield Road
Other stores in New Rochelle, Port Chester, and Scarsdale

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Li. 7676
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.
GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Country Bottled Milk
WILBER FARMS DAIRY
ROBERT E. RICH, Mgr.
444 Vermont St. GA. 3211

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

CORTLAND

Headquarters
Sherwin-Williams Paints
They Save You Money
H. C. MUNSON
PHONE 624 108 MAIN STREET

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00 25c to 60c
DINNER 5:00 to 7:30 60c to 90c
Daily except Sunday
207 Lake Street
1½ blocks south of Routes 13 and 17E on Lake Street

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

First Prize Tenderized Ham
Home Made Sausage
Broilers
South Main St. Cash Market
89 So. Main St. Free Delivery
Phone 2391

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

It's School Again

becoming
Skirts
Sweaters
Wash Dresses
and
Accessories
from
Martin & Naylor Co.

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

School Days mean more Dress-up Clothes
Let us Launder or Dry Clean them for you.
ROBISON & SMITH
LAUNDERERS and CLEANERS

WINSHIP LUGGAGE
"WONDERFOLD"
Dress Carriers and Ward Cases
ARGERSINGER'S

Try our Home Made Ice Cream and Fruited Sherbets
Delicious Sherbets and Sundaes
BOSTON CANDY STORE

ITHACA

"EVERYTHING FOR BACK TO SCHOOL WEAR"
We specialize in Boys' and Girls' Apparel—
Our stocks are now complete
PENNEYS
ITHACA, N. Y.

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

Shop with Ease
Where Prices Please
Shop at
BIGELOW'S

LARCHMONT

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Librett's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

HENRY WICKS
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
in season
also Fresh Eggs
No. Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

"BACK TO SCHOOL"
Boys' and Girls' Wear
"Tots to Teens"
O'CONNOR
Outfitters for Men, Women and Children
404 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

FREEPORT

MODERN MAJESTIC LAUNDRY Inc.
34 Brooklyn Ave. Tel. Freeport 2680
23 South Park Ave. Tel. R.V.C. 63
Cash and Carry—15% Discount

Whether It's
SCHOOL or COLLEGE
you'll find your Campus Classics at
Carol Green's
Sweaters—Skirts—Jackets—Gloves—Bags
Accessories
60 SO. MAIN STREET TEL. FREE 6163

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport
Brief Cases
Fountain Pens and Pencil Boxes
Football Equipment

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAROL GREEN
For Smart College Fashions
as featured in
Vogue, Life, Harper's Bazaar and Mademoiselle
Our College Shop "Majors" in Campus "Musts"
Sport Jackets, Sweaters, Skirts, Gloves, Anklets, Hosiery, Accessories
CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 60 Main Street Freeport

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Greater values than ever
Last Chance for Our 11th AUGUST FUR SALE
at our New Home
37-41 82 Street—NE. 9-5525
QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
For the Discriminate

GEORGE ARTHUR CO.
CLEANERS • DYERS • TAILORS
83-23 37th Avenue HA. 4-5503
CLEANING 39c up
PRESSING 25c up
Same Day Service • No Extra Charge
All work done on premises. Burns and tears invisibly rewoven. Tailoring and Furs Remodeled. We Call and Deliver

Dulion's
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
Phone: HA. 6-1075
37-38 90th St., Jackson Heights

JAMAICA

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John L.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SYMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 3422

ELIZABETH
Dresses
Reopening with a new fall line
23 BROADWAY
(In Caroline Alder Hat Shop)

Back to School Clothes
for Boys and Girls
Juvenile Shoes X-ray Fitted
I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

Back to School
with accessories from Van Roon's—Gloves, Hosiery, Undies, Foundations
VAN ROON'S
28 ATLANTIC AVE., LYNBROOK
90 S. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

Back to School Clothes
for boys and youths
Visit our "Varsity Shop" featuring complete line of Furnishings and Clothing for young men up to size 22.
ADELSON'S Boys' and Youths' Shop
27 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn 6327

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
WASH SUITS STAY SMART-LOOKING LONGER
after Pilgrim's extra rain-repellent rinse that prevents their shrinking, increases their resistance to wrinkling and makes them repel moisture. Four separate pressing operations, **each on a different and special press,** shape your suits naturally . . . literally form-fit them to your body.
Pilgrim Laundry Serves Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miller Auto Repair Service
Quaker State Lubricants
SUNOCO OILS
8701 104th Street Vir 7-9646

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3704
8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service!
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

"IT'S A HUMMER"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1190

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KWOOD 8302
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.
S. E. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Jax 2800

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5— Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 3655, 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

307 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
RAINBOW DRESS SHOP
Rose Kilbert Selma F. Gropstein
Dresses, Skirts, Sweaters, Millinery
79 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bet. Main and Huguenot Streets

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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Did You Ever Wonder

How the Bible Was Divided Into Verses?

E. O. J., of New Orleans, La., writes: "In the Bible the Ten Commandments are presented in 15 verses. How were these divided into the 10? That is, how do we know verses 2 and 3 are the ones to be combined, or should verses 1 and 2 be combined?"

The division of the Bible into chapters and verses is of comparatively recent date. Hugo de Sancto Caro, Provincial of the Dominicans in France, has been credited with the present chapter divisions of the whole Bible, made while preparing a Bible index, about the middle of the 13th century, although it is possible he may have borrowed the divisions from Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

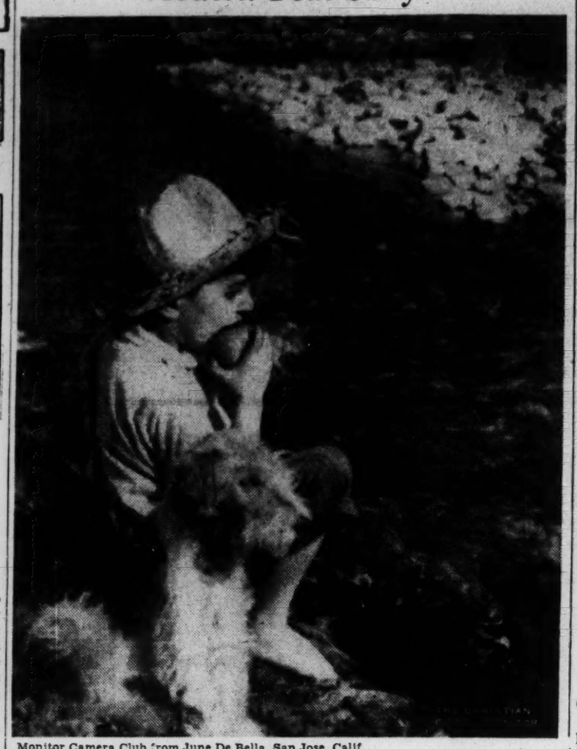
A smaller division of the Bible books was into lines, or "stichoi," meaning originally a line of poetry, but extended to refer to a length of prose. Later it referred to the amount of copy a reader could give utterance to without taking breath; and the marks indicating stichoi were supposed to help the reader to know when he should pause for breath. Stichoi were shorter than the modern verses, averaging (according to Scrivener) about 2½ stichoi per verse.

Just before the middle of the 15th century, the Old Testament was divided into verses by Rabbi Nathan, in connection with his concordance of the Hebrew Bible. About a hundred years later, Robert Estienne (Stephens), a French printer, used this verse system as a model and prepared verse divisions of the New Testament. The work was done hastily, while Stephens was traveling on horseback between Paris and Lyons. These verses were first published in Stephen's Greek Testament of 1551.

Stephen's verses were adopted in the Geneva English Bible of 1560, and later in the King James Version, in 1611. The verses were found sometimes to break up the sense of the text; so in the Revised Version the chapter and verse divisions were printed in the margin only.

As to how to know which of the 15 verses go together to form the Ten Commandments, you will find that each Commandment, (whether of a length of one verse or of several verses) ends in a period. Thus, the ten consecutive periods set off the Ten Commandments.—W. P. Keasbey.

Modern Tom Sawyer



Monitor Camera Club from June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

"Hm'm! that water looks too cold for a swim."

Daily Quotation

KEEP your eyes open to your mercies. The man who forgets to be thankful has fallen asleep in life.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: "California has 43 species of cone-bearing trees." It is strange that none ever has been crossed with vanilla, to get the double dip.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Denmark has agreed not to attack Germany. Now Shirley Temple must promise not to make a brutal assault upon Joe Louis.

Humorist: A bride carried a bouquet of red and blue flowers in her left hand. The patriotic color scheme was completed by a white bridegroom worn on the right arm.

In Lighter Vein

Definition

"Don't you think that infatuation is absurd?"

He: "Yes. Just two silly."

Fan Mail

"You know, my wife's having a hard time learning to sing."

"Really? Which notes bother her the most?"

"The ones she gets from the neighbors."

Earning an Extra Shot

The golfer drove too soon from the tee while a bowlegged player was still playing his second shot. The drive passed between the latter's legs.

"Sir," bellowed the player when they met later, "that's not golf!"

"I know," replied the other, "but it's jolly fine croquet."

Cause for Alarm

A farmer who seemed to enjoy grumbling, had an extra fine crop of potatoes. A neighbor said to him: "Ah, for once you must be pleased; every one is talking about your fine potatoes this year."

"They aren't so bad," admitted the man grudgingly; "but where are the bad ones for the pigs?"

The Inspired Printer Again

The Associated Press makes an extremely vital correction:

"Atlanta, July 22—In Telemat package mailed from Atlanta July 21 cutlines for Mat P, one-column picture headed 'New RFC Director' refer to the former chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as 'Jesse James.' Please correct lines to refer to former RFC chairman as 'Jesse Jones,' who now is the Federal Lending Administrator. The name Jesse James is incorrect, and must be eliminated.

"The Associated Press Mat Service."—Editor and Publisher.

The Bewildered Friends of Mieczyslaws Dziados

[From the Herald Tribune]

CLEVELAND, June 7 (AP)—A man informed "The Cleveland Press" today that it was wrong when it listed his name in the marriage license applications as Mieczipylaws Dzesidosz. The correct spelling, he said, is Mieczyslaws Dziadoz. Said he: "My friends are asking me if I have changed my name."—New Yorker.

A Marked Man

The man in the queue for the theater felt someone touching his back. Turning round, he saw a girl about to leave the line.

"I'm going across the road to get some candy," she said.

"Well, that doesn't interest me," said the man.

"I know," was the reply, "but I've put a chalk mark on your back in case I forget my place!"

"She's just dandy, thank you—and how is Mother Sultz?

Daily Anecdote

'Negro' Has One G

A statesman of great ability and keen foresight was William H. Seward. He possessed an instinct which enabled him to foresee things which were to be of great future importance politically. One day he listened to Stephen A. Douglas, erstwhile debating opponent of Abraham Lincoln, deliver a tirade against "nigger-worshippers" on the floor of the Senate.

Walking home with Douglas, who had hopes of being the Democratic nominee for President, Seward said: "Douglas, no man will ever be President of the United States who spells Negro with two g's."

Party Fun

Pop Corn Feeding

This is great sport for any kind of party. On each player's plate put about a teacup of cornflakes, crackerjack, or popcorn. His or her partner holds the spoon and plate. On a signal from the leader, each one who does the "feeding" is blindfolded (or both the eater and the feeder may be blindfolded) while seated facing the partner. Any number may play, and the players who get through eating their popcorn first, with the least amount of "mess," win.

Two at a time, each blindfolded, may participate; or the group may be divided into teams, with an equal number on each side.—R. R. S., Denver.

Sixpenny (6d) Handley, England

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, London

Down in Britain's West Country folks are great believers in abbreviating the names on signposts, such as "Sarum" for Salisbury, "Shaston" for Shaftesbury, "Winton" for Winchester, etc., but the most curious paint saver is undoubtedly the inscription on a signpost near Blandford, pointing to Sixpenny Handley.

The origin of the name is of interest. In past years the district was divided into two "hundreds" (an old term meaning a division of land accommodating 100 families), one "Sexpena" and the other "Hanlega." These were eventually merged into the present name of Sixpenny Handley.

Vocations

Itinerant Office Force

Lloyd Barton was an unemployed, but ambitious bookkeeper. He decided that it would be possible for him to get enough work to keep him busy if he solicited the small business firms in his home city. When he called upon them, however, he found that they did not have the room to accommodate a desk and equipment for his work.

His solution to the problem was to purchase, on payments, a house trailer. Inside this he placed files, a desk, an adding machine, and a typewriter. Now he uses this trailer as an office, and simply parks it in front of his clients' stores. The merchants like the idea because it attracts attention to their stores, and is an advertisement for them.

He has more work, now, than he can handle, and recently has had to add a girl to his trailer-office staff. He says the idea could be used in almost any town, because many of the storekeepers do not have enough work to hire a full-time bookkeeper.—H. E. C., La Grange, Texas.

Not Beyond Any

Few are qualified to shine in company, but it is in most men's power to be agreeable.—Swift.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Second Isaiah'

One of the greatest of Israel's seers is the anonymous writer known to scholars as "Second Isaiah," since there is general agreement that his work is enshrined in Chapters 40-55 of the book known to us as "Isaiah," from the name of the prophet who composed its first 39 chapters during the 8th century B. C. (cf. Isa. 1:1).

"Isaiah 40-55," writes Dr. Gordon, "is now universally assigned to the closing years of the Exile" ("Faith of Israel": p. 142); thus these chapters seem to have been composed about a century and a half after the passing of the original Isaiah.

The exilic background of Second Isaiah's work is clearly evident. The prophet and his readers "are hid in prison houses" (Isa. 42:22); but he brings them a message of comfort (40:1); foretelling that "the captive exile shall speedily be loosed" (51:14; R. V.) through the instrumentality of Cyrus king of Persia (44:28; 45:1).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighborly Service

Dunsmuir, Calif.

As summer became hotter, and children living close by felt the heat, the writer noticed that her family used only one of the three trays of ice cubes the electric refrigerator made daily; so she offered a tray daily to the children living on each side of her home—their parents had no iceboxes.

Because of extra work that had to be done, the writer found it difficult to take the time required for the long walk to the grocery store and butcher shops. She did not mention it to anyone, but stayed up late at night, working to gain the needed time to accomplish all that was necessary.

It was then that the children suggested that they be allowed to do her shopping for her. They told her they used part of each tray to wrap with butter and meat, keeping it cool from noon until the evening meal; and one neighbor put a cube or two in her husband's thermos bottle, giving him a cold drink in the woods where he worked. They wished to return her favor in some manner.

The children think that they are the ones who are benefited; but the writer feels that she receives the greater good, for, with the loving service the youngsters gladly supply, she finishes her work at a reasonable hour. So, once again it has been proved that what benefits one benefits all.

A Verse for Today . . .

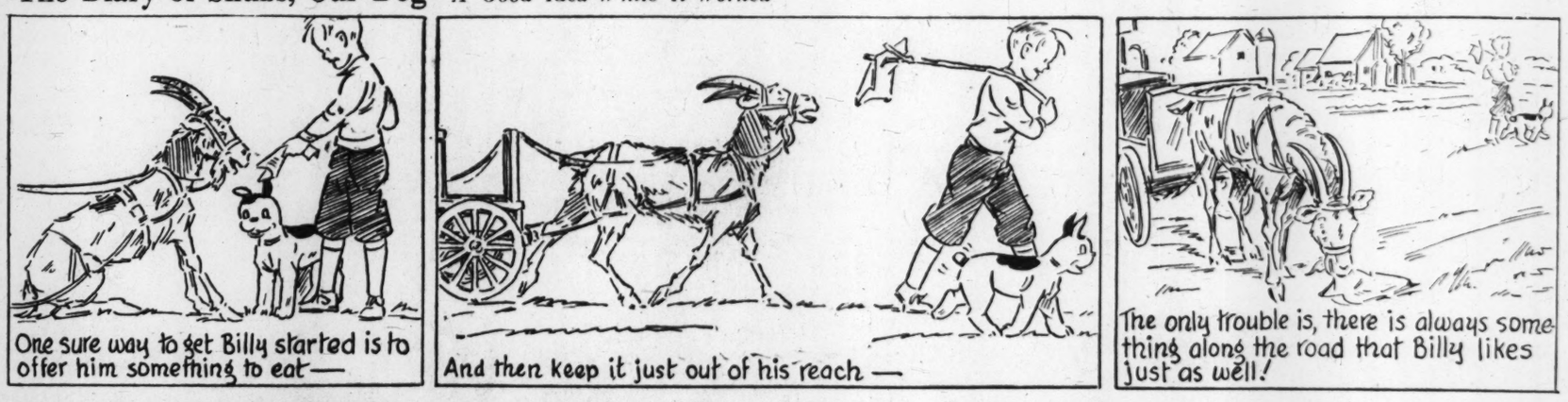
This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, saith the LORD, *I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them.*
—HEB. 10:16.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie's Still Absent*

By LE PELLEY

HAVE YOU HEARD ANYTHING NEW ABOUT HYMIE'S DISAPPEARING ?
NOTHING SPECIAL.
CONFIDENTIALLY, WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT ??
IT'S FISHY AS A BOWL OF GUPPIES ! !
THAT'S WHAT I THINK
THINK WE OUGHT TO LOOK FOR HIM ?.
I DON'T KNOW ... BUT SOMEHOW I'VE GOT A TERRIBLE FEELING THIS WILL COST US SOMETHING !
IT MIGHT.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Good Idea While It Worked*


One sure way to get Billy started is to offer him something to eat—
And then keep it just out of his reach —
The only trouble is, there is always something along the road that Billy likes just as well!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Down But Not Out*

By THE HAGERS

THE BOAT CAPSIZED AND TOSSED ME OUT. DOWN, DOWN I HURTLED, LIKE A TROUT.
THE WATERFALL WITH DEAFENING ROAR SILENCED MY LONGING TO EXPLORE.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"This Isn't an Ultimatum"

Nothing better illustrates the strength of the forces which are upholding peaceful settlement in Europe than a reported London-Berlin telephone conversation in connection with the latest Hitler note.

This note is said to have called for the appearance of a Polish envoy in Berlin to begin negotiations for the granting of Germany's demands—within twenty-four hours. Now hours are the vowels in the language of ultimata; a time-limit usually means, "or else." And according to London dispatches, the Foreign Office immediately called Berlin to ask, "Is this an ultimatum?" Quickly the assurance came, "This isn't an ultimatum."

The incident epitomizes two hopeful aspects of the situation. 1. Britain is dodging no issues. If an ultimatum is coming London is apparently prepared to meet it half way. That very readiness is one of the best ways of heading one off. 2. The Reichsführer realizes that there is a very different situation in Europe today. The balance is now against him unless he can make a real offensive alliance with Russia. An ultimatum burns the bridges. And it might well be more dangerous for his country and his own power than for any opponent.

These hopeful aspects are important. But they should not be overemphasized. Particularly is there reason to doubt the extent of Herr Hitler's caution. The final taking over of Slovakia and the increasing concentration of German forces on that border of Poland is a move directly contrary to the condition laid down by Prime Minister Chamberlain as the prerequisite to "free negotiation"—namely, that the tension "should be diminished." The formation of a special German defense council is the kind of step usually taken in war times. Of course all of these moves could quickly be reversed if there was a decision to dissolve the crisis, which it is always necessary to remember is an artificial creation.

But the German claims, as enunciated in the Hitler letter to Premier Daladier, are not easy to demobilize. They were apparently repeated in the latest note to London. At present the German condition for opening "negotiations" is an advance promise of complete acceptance of the "irreducible" demand for Danzig and the Corridor. Thus it appears that the chief result of the Berlin-London correspondence has been to clarify Britain's insistence that she will not budge from her guarantee to Poland and will not bring pressures on Warsaw.

In addition Germany has been kept in the stage of negotiation and the German people have had time to sense more fully the danger of war. Yet there is little evidence that Herr Hitler is offering any terms which can be considered or that he is ready to end the crisis which renders negotiations on a reasonable and equal basis impossible. There can be no overconfidence or complacency. It is doubtful if the German leader even understands adequately the mental resistance to war and the fact that by a large part of mankind he would be held responsible for war.

Yet the London-Berlin and Hitler-Daladier correspondence has kept the situation open. It has staved off an ultimatum. And it gives some basis for hope that none will be forthcoming.

Poles and Germans

One of the instruments being used to keep German-Polish tension close to snapping-point is the charge that Germans in Poland are subjected to atrocious mistreatment. It is a variation on the minorities theme which was a major motif in the Czechoslovakian crisis. Its use is by now familiar, and its purpose obvious. The assumption is that if Germans are being mistreated in Poland those Germans must be brought back under the Third Reich's protection. To do this the German Government would incorporate much of Poland into the Greater Reich. It is now demanding the return of the Polish Corridor to Germany, although this area's population is preponderantly Polish.

But there is another way in which minorities can gain the protection of their fatherlands. The outstanding example is the exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey completed by 1935, when 2,000,000 people were transplanted in eleven years, with results that have encouraged many to believe that as between going to war about minorities and exchanging them the latter is the lesser evil.

The heartache and economic distress—indeed often amounting to tragedy—entailed in the uprooting of entire populations can hardly be imagined. It is understandable that national leaders prefer not to visit such unhappiness upon their own people. Yet in the Tirol only a few months ago, the German Government permitted removal of Germanic people from soil they and their forefathers had inhabited for hundreds of years. This obviously was done to please Italy, a partner in the now defunct anti-Comintern front. Could not as much be done to avert world war?

As a policy for civilized nations interdependent upon one another in a sane world community, transplantation of population would be a grotesque and ugly anomaly. As an alternative to the stark madness of war it is more acceptable. There are probably more than 1,000,000 Germans in Poland, around 1,000,000 Poles in Germany. If Reichsführer Hitler wishes to remove the causes of friction between the Third Reich and Poland one opportunity to do so lies in an exchange of minorities. Territorial demands against Poland constitute too drastic a remedy for minority ills, since these demands spell the virtual end of Poland as an economically and politically independent state. Unless the aim of Germany is really to smash Poland, exchange of populations should be a solution acceptable in Berlin.

The Bremen Incident

Some of the reasons for the over-elaborate port inspection that prevented the German liner Bremen from leaving New York for Bremerhaven under emergency orders may be listed under Nuisance Value in Uncle Sam's crisis file. Yet it is not unlikely that the Bremen and her sister ship, the Europa, figure prominently in whatever plans Germany has mapped out for wartime operations at sea, and that Washington realizes this.

Those who recall how badly the German commerce raider Emden disrupted shipping on the Aden-Colombo trade route in 1914, sinking 26 ships, refueling from captured colliers, cutting cables, and wrecking wireless stations before the cruiser Sydney put her out of business, would not be surprised if they should learn that the same tactics figure in present naval calculations.

Germany's two 27-knot superliners were built to mount guns fore and aft in the event of war, and with their large carrying capacity they could stow enough fuel and stores to operate a long time and a long distance from any friendly port. Each is equipped with catapults for launching airplanes.

Turning commerce raiders loose to prey upon the enemy's trade routes, single-ship encounters, and quick, massed sorties against a detached enemy force are likely stratagems for a nation which admittedly lacks a decisive preponderance of power at sea. There is no alternative for such a nation but to see its smaller force gather rust, unused, within its coastal defenses. This fact stresses the value a navy committed to hit-and-run warfare naturally attaches to its top-speed merchant liners. It is logical to presume, therefore, that Federal authorities were also mindful of it.

By holding up the Bremen as long as it was legally possible, they exploited the opportunity offered thereby to add an extra ounce to the pressures which the democracies are piling up in the present crisis to bolster their diplomatic front.

Education for Safety

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin's plan to supply Massachusetts high school students with textbooks on driving is a logical step in the promotion of safety on the highways.

Under Mr. Goodwin's administration, Massachusetts has set up an enviable safety record. In 1937 it won the award of the National Safety Council as the State with the best traffic record. Last year the Massachusetts record was the best since 1922 and there were 159 fewer fatalities on the road than in the previous prize-winning year.

Unending vigilence and serious efforts to educate the driving public have played a large part in making this good record possible. There is still room for improvement, and the proposal to educate the 200,000 high school students of the Commonwealth, 75 per cent of whom will become drivers, is a good place to start.

Yugoslavia: Toward Unity

News of a Yugoslav coalition cabinet in which both Serbs and Croats have portfolios is significant not only for what it tells of that State's progress toward unity but for what it means to Yugoslavia's position in international developments.

It reflects recognition in that country of the fact that unity is more important now than complete satisfaction of either Croatian or Serbian views. It represents a political gain for the Croats, who point out that for the first time their affairs will be in the hands of a Croat. In the long run it represents a gain for the Serbs too, and at this moment indicates a measure of national security for them which would not have existed had an internal dispute offered outside Powers an opportunity to divide and rule in Yugoslavia.

As a result of the new unity, Yugoslavia will find it easier to preserve its neutrality if it wishes to do so. The possibility of German or other intervention in its affairs is significantly reduced.

The net effect is a slight advantage for the diplomacy of the defensive alliance as against that of the "anti-pro-" Comintern Axis. Not important enough to change the balance as between peace and war, but a straw telling what way the winds of crisis are blowing small-nation sentiment.

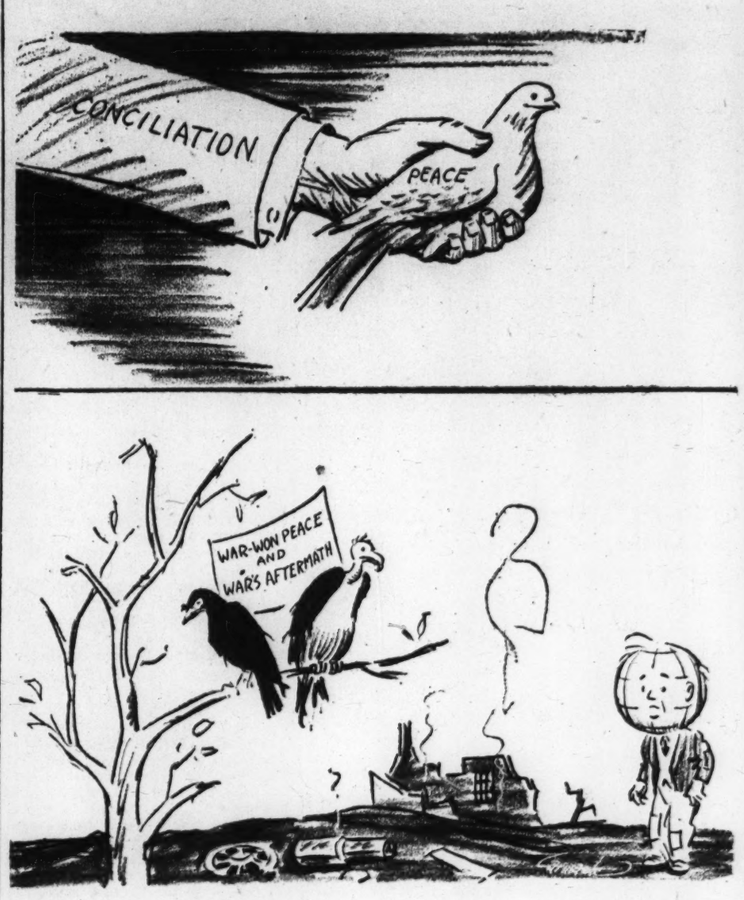
Too Much for the Whistle?

Federal, State, and local taxes in the United States totaled $14,811,000,000 during the fiscal year which ended in 1938, according to a summary released here by the Treasury Department. This was equivalent to 21.8 per cent of the entire national income during a corresponding period. In other words, more than $1 out of every $5 earned or received by an American went to pay for Government or some service rendered by governmental agencies.

We would not argue, as some do, that all expenditures for government are non-productive while only those of private enterprise are productive. We recognize, too, that money raised as taxes and paid in public pay rolls remains in circulation in the country.

Yet the happiness of a family, a community, or a nation depends in great degree on the reasoned proportions in which it applies its income and resources to the various objects which constitute a living. Rent is a necessary item in a household budget, but if the outlay for shelter is permitted to run up to 50 per cent of the total, the allowances for food, clothing, and education are going to be pinched. The pertinent question for Americans is whether Government and Governmental services, however fine, constitute the thing on which they want to spend more than one-fifth of their income or whether at that rate they are paying too much for this particular whistle.

"A Bird in the Hand . . ."



Algerian Interlude

The sun was pushing up over the horizon as we left Bougie in a big, snorting bus. Full of the banter and enthusiasm of a sightseeing holiday, we sped along the fertile coastal lowlands, later to chug up over the steep grades of the Atlas Mountains. On one particular jutting ledge of the majestic range we saw a figure in fluttering robes, sharply silhouetted.

"Shepherd," said our guide.

It was at that point, when we all were impressed with the dignity and beauty of the living statue, that the bus broke down. Too many tourists, or too many grades, we didn't know. But the guide discredited any possibility of inconvenience—such as being marooned in the mountain fastness for any length of time. Not in the least concerned about the garagelessness of the Atlas Mountains, he patted our chauffeur on the back, assuring us the man would fix whatever it was in a jiffy.

One jiffy became two, and two three, so we stretched ourselves. In no longer time than it takes a vulture to swoop on fallen prey, several little forms materialized out of the bushes to surround the monster that had ceased to snort. They were young shepherds, dressed exactly as their elders, in flowing robes, turbanlike head-gear, legs rag-wrapped and rope-bound. Each leaned noncommittally on a little staff and regarded our crippled caravan with an expressionless face.

We then saw our statuesque Arab shepherd striding down the trail. He had glimpsed our plight from his lofty lookout. His cloak, winglike, swung out. He, too, seemed to swing along, so sure-footed were his steps, so rhythmic his gait. He greeted us and chatted affably in very good French learned from his four-year stay in Marseille.

By this time several jiffies had passed, the sun was withdrawing coldly behind the purple peaks, our chauffeur was stumped, and the guide nonplussed. Nothing in the itinerary scheduled a breakdown. Then our Arab proved his mettle. He started off with seven-league strides for the next town several rugged miles ahead.

* * *

In less than an hour we were startled by a screaming of brakes and around the bend careened one of Mr. Ford's earliest. Our Arab with his flying robes made the contraption look like a galleon. A mechanic sat in the rear. With shrill, wailing brakes, the rescue party slid to a dusty standstill. Tourists and guide piled in, leaving mechanic and chauffeur to their chill labors. Our Arab came along too, apparently just for the ride.

With so much ballast it was something to make the grade. But having gained a plateau a ride ensued that would have provoked the envy of a comet. Our be-fezzed driver was interested, apparently, in one thing—speed. We zipped wildly along. The top of the car was down—indeed, it was off—and sudden hail drove at us like malicious stinging shot. Fez couldn't see any too well, what with getting hit in the face with hail, but he let nothing, unfortunately, interfere with his speed. He disposed of the elements with simple ease by covering his eyes with his arm and stepping more firmly on the gas.

Benumbed with speed and hail, our guide and various members of this "pleasure trip" implored loudly that Fez consider the automobile if not the passengers. But apparently Fez "no spik Anglais"—or anything else. Suddenly we stopped with a bang. We had pulled up short in front of a ramshackle hotel. Fez had delivered us, regardless.

The day's goal was to have been Constantine; so, of course, the ramshackle hotel was not on our itinerary. The manager, grateful for the unexpected trade, outdid himself. Bowls of steaming, savory soup were whisked in, nectar to people whose faces had been hammered by hailstones. How soothing the warm air, as we thawed out in surroundings typically native! The rug-hung walls, the beaten brass vessels, the carved, inlaid with mother-of-pearl tables. . . .

* * *

But the guide was busily thumbing timetables. "We will take the 5 o'clock train tomorrow morning," he informed us. "Today's incident has held up the schedule."

"Tomorrow—" we were having our say, "—we demand a pittance of comfort. We proceed at a civilized hour!"

The guide told us that it amounted to mutiny. He was somewhat mollified when we checked the mileage and proved that by car we would probably beat his time to Constantine by the dawn train.

"I disclaim all responsibility for this venture," he announced, and with a gesture washed his hands of us truants.

The next morning a purring car awaited us. But no Mr. Fez. It was a beautiful day and we felt as prancy as children without their school marm. We whisked through native villages and across countryside and once an Arab galloped by, behind him, her braceleted arms clasped around his waist, a woman—a dark-eyed woman wearing huge hoop earrings, her bare feet encircled many times with jingling anklets.

But for once we were not particularly interested in sightseeing. Like Fez, speed was our main object. A matter of status was at issue. We must outstrip our guide. Finally arriving at the prescribed hotel in Constantine, we rushed to register, So did our guide. It was a tie.

JANNIS PARKER

North . . South . . East . . West

Bargain Days

By Frank L. Perrin

Every day, in the experience of all of us, no matter what our walk of life, our environment, or our supposed limitations, is a bargain day, a day of opportunity. We may be inclined to doubt or forget this as we meet what we believe to be disappointments, or as we observe what appear to us to be the thwarted efforts and the failures of others as unselfish and as generous as we endeavor to be. What we regard as failures and disappointments are not always what they seem to be. If we could come to understand them to be trials of our strength, tests of our fortitude and our ability and willingness to face seemingly overwhelming odds bravely, we would be better prepared to accept the next challenge without fear, and rejoice in the victory won.

If we all accepted as literally true and easily provable what is here set down, the way we travel would not be one along which are the wrecks of human hopes, the signposts marking dangerous or impassable byways, or the abysses into which the blind have led the blind. To the skeptic or the doubter this assurance may seem to reek with stilted altruism. The temptation to doubt may seem to be justified by seeming failures. But these failures may result from excessive zeal and a desire to outline, for the moment and for the future, a course which leads in a direction where horizons appear pleasant and where probable resistance can easily be overcome.

Few men and women who have achieved real success have gone forward in the line of activity to which their early fancy first led them. There are exceptions, and many of them. But to the vast majority the change of direction and the change of course came with the realization of unavoidable commitments of new and greater opportunities for useful service along some previously unperceived and uncharted path which finally led into a broad and busy highway.

* * *

We think unkindly and uncharitably of our friends and neighbors if we appraise the motives of even the most successful as selfish. It is not always those who grasp who gather most of the good things of life. It is by accretion that the cup is filled. Only as we count our blessings do they multiply. And what, after all, do we most appreciate, most enjoy, and most highly prize? It is the confidence and esteem of our friends, our daily companions, our intimates, and the regard of those we meet and pass along the way. Most if not all of the other things we may have learned to covet and strive for we cannot take with us very far, no matter how zealously we seek to guard and protect them.

If we were to prepare for the discontented, the unattached, and perhaps the ambitious, a help-wanted advertisement expressing the composite needs of the multitude, it would be captioned: "Wanted, An Opportunity!" That would express the sense of lack so generally and so vociferously voiced. And yet the advertisement should be in a different classification. It should read: "Lost, An Opportunity!" It is the lost opportunity, the overlooked or neglected opportunity, that has brought the seeker to a realization of actual need.

It may be that the road already traveled cannot be retraced. We ourselves consent to or conspire in the placing of barriers along the way which make difficult the correction of past mistakes. The temptation is to pity ourselves because we cannot go back and undo what we have carelessly done, or accomplish what we believe we might have accomplished. Regrets are vain unless in contemplation we are enabled to see more clearly the light upon the pathway before us.

* * *

There is the story, told long ago, of a farmer in York State who ingeniously applied his crude version of what moderns refer to as the I. Q. test to three applicants for work. To each separately he asked: "When is the best time to cut a hog-yoke?" This homely device, it should be understood, is made from a forked sapling, and when in place prevents the animal from passing through or under fences. One candidate seeking opportunity for service, and not primarily for freedom of expression, said Spring was the best time to cut the yoke. Another, independently, advised the Fall season. The third, who got the job, said: "When you find it!"

Well, that's about the difference in all our human experiences. Every day, to the young man who was hired by the farmer, was a bargain day in opportunities. He was ready to cut a hog-yoke wherever he chanced to find one.

There are frontiers today, where these homely devices or their counterparts grow and are visible, just as in the years which have passed. No generation has monopolized today's opportunities.

The Wide Horizon

Farmers Are Buyers If—

By Tom Wallace
Editor The Louisville (Ky.) Times

Excerpts from an address at Spring Mill Park, Ind., on "The Producer as a Factor in Prosperity."

There are two producers, the agricultural producer and the industrial producer. Upon the agricultural producer cities depend not only for food and clothing and some other farm-produced commodities, but also for the turning of industry's wheels, for the utility of mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, the progress of civilization.

For if agricultural production were not an industry nobody would have time to invent, or discover, things useful to mankind. . . . The agricultural producer's work underpins all human enterprises which begin beyond the end of the furrow and the margins of the meadow.

Too little attention is paid to the fact that unless his purchasing power is ample there is unemployment in cities, and money in banks cannot find productive employment.

In the market in which the farmer sells the buyer disposes. The seller does not even propose. He delivers, at prices he does not influence, the "mintage of his brain and brawn"—in other words, the fruit of his toil and of the land he tills. . . .

* * *

I read recently in The Christian Science Monitor, which is not an agricultural journal, that "even the town laborers who make over the milk the farmer produces are more profitably employed than the farmer."

When we diminish our neighbor's buying power, by selling to him high and buying of him low, we soon diminish our own buying power. . . .

Nearly a generation ago one automobile manufacturer had a vision of the average man driving a car.

He would not enter into collusion with price-fixing producers but set out sturdily to produce a low-priced car.

As a result we can get now a better car for $700 than we could get for $5,000 in 1919, and 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 cars are in use in the United States. . . .

If we could build homes on the attractive terms upon which we buy automobiles, this country would not be as much behind in home building as it is.

* * *

Nearly thirty years ago I laid water pipes to barns, pig lots, chicken runs and what not on my Kentucky farm. I don't remember the cost of pipe, but a hydrant then cost $3.50. It now costs $7.50. It is not a better hydrant.

Some time ago at my farm we wanted a section of pipe for a silo filler. The factory charged so much for it that we got a sheet metal worker to make a duplicate of the old pipe for about half the factory agent's price. It would be absurd to say the sheet metal worker could buy the material and make the pipe at less than the factory, on a large scale, could make it.

Wire for fencing is not better than it was forty years ago, so far as I know. Is it cheaper?

There are about 7,000,000 farms. If each could spend $2,000 for betterments this year cities would sell $14,000,000,000 worth of factory products, and that would increase employment.

Recently I weighed three simply-made silo filler blades, and found that if an automobile with all of its delicately adjusted parts and good materials were worth its weight in silo blades a car now sold at $700 would sell for about $4,000.

When the industrial producer, speaking generally, exercises the ingenuity in behalf of wide distribution that has been exercised by the automobile industry we shall see welfare increase and unemployment decrease. . . .

We may lend and spend ourselves past an abyss or we may not. But permanent prosperity cannot come otherwise than by giving greater purchasing power to the millions.

Nearly one-third of our American millions are on the soil, and without liberal purchasing by farms cities cannot thrive.

Mirror of World Opinion

Newspaper Responsibility

As a whole newspaper editors are conscious of their responsibilities and are doing constructive work. There is, nowever, one way in which the average Canadian daily is rendering a dis-service to the country. With but too few exceptions the daily papers are destroying the morale of the reading public by the sensational way in which they feature international situations. Some papers, especially, would make a contribution to health, happiness and prosperity if they dumped their headline type into the nearest river. . . . There is not much use in an editor taking up his pen to tell us that conditions are growing better, and that we should cast out the bogeyman of fear, when his own front page is constantly frightening us out of our senses by reporting in lurid fashion the doings of European dictators and the maneuvers of fear-ridden nations. If emotions are continually stretched upon the rack of fear and flogged with the lash of startling headlines, we will react like other populaces have, and become dispirited and indifferent. Such a people prove easy prey for the would-be dictator.—*Canadian Statesman*, Bowmanville, Ontario.

The Little Brown Man

The most powerful individual in the world today is not Herr Hitler or Signor Mussolini; not even the President of the United States. His name is Gandhi of India, a frail little fellow who boasts not a single bombing plane or battleship. Ideas and ideals constitute his armament, and he gets results.

Gandhi is a fighter, but not with material weapons. He is fighting war, greed, intolerance, economic slavery, the pomp and power of material success.

In the highest sense this little brown man cannot fail because his ideals are fundamentally right, just and true. It is significant that he has only two pictures in his room, "The Washing of the Disciples' Feet" and "The Crucifixion." He does not claim to be a Christian, but acknowledges an unpayable debt to the teachings and example of Christ [Jesus].—Edgar DeWitt Jones in the *Detroit News*.